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THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XV.--46 RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1879. $5.00 PER ANNUM.

WASHINGTON.

THE TELEGRAPH REPORTS YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Greenbackers in the House---Senator Conkling Wades in for Three Long Hours.

WASHINGTON April 24.—HOUSE—Mr. Gillette, of Indiana, made a speech from the Greenback standpoint in which he denounced Connecticut antitramp, and declared that before saying to the Chinese that they must go, he would say to every law on the statute book which oppressed laboring classes that it must go; national banks must go; national bonds must go; land monoplists must go; the mountains of idle money in the Treasury must go into channels of business; millions absorbed by coin bonds must go out once more to make glad the hearts of the toiler. Did they believe that the popular fire which was raging could be smothered and that outraged citizens would be satisfied till 1880 with sectional disputes? What the people wanted was bread not blood. He was amazed at the patient endurance and long suffering of the people, but he advised prudence in future legislation, and immediate measures of relief for the country.

He was followed by De La Matyr, of Indiana, who denounced a perile cry of revolution raised by those who were cowards on one side or cormorants on the other side of the great struggle. He had no language in which to utter his contempt for it.

SENATE.—Mr. Dawes presented a petition for Mrs. Caroline Webster, widow of Col. Fletcher Webster, asking an increase of her pension from thirty to fifty dollrrs per month. He said that this lady was the only surviving representative of Daniel Webster's family, and had been rendered poor by the destruction of the Mansfield property. The bill was referred to the committee on pensions.

An unusually large gathering of spectators was present on the meeting of the Senate. The ladies' gallery presenting an especially brilliant appearance, and the diplomatic gallery having a fair number of occupants; and a number of prominent visitors, including many members of the House, occupied seats on the floor of the Senate, the attraction evidently being a desire to hear Mr. Conklin speak on the Army bill.

The discussion of the Wallace resolution occupied the morning hour, after which the Army appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Conklin began his remarks by saying that, of two hundred and thirty-five millions of revenue collected during last year by the government, two hundred and twenty-one millions came from twenty-seven states, and thirteen million six hundred thousand from eleven states, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, of which six and a half millions was from the tobbaco taxes of Virginia. Both houses, he continued, have now a democratic majority, and no proposition is heard to change the existing revenue laws. This vast revenue collected to pay pensions made necessary by the rebellion, to preserve the government, and to protect laws made at inestimable expense, and to divert it from the uses to which the people have dedicated it, would be perfidious. There is but one way by which it can reach those objects—by appropriation. The Constitution commits to Congress only the discretion as to how much is to be appropriated. Its commands to make some appropriation are imperative; a refusal to vote money to defray expenses of the different branches of the Government was therefore unconstitutional. If the members of the judiciary or executive departments failed to do their duties under the constitution they would be liable to impeachment. If the members of the Legislative branch were likewise amenable to punishment for dereliction of duty, it would be a braver if not a less guilty act, to violate their exalted trust.

Conkling continuing said a resort to separate bills, might even have cloaked the sinister design of the legislation and that view would have been wise policy for the other side. In the case pending the face of the bill itself shows that the legislation is not such as the executive can rightly approve. It shows the design to be, to coerce the executive into violating his sense of right in order to permit the government to live. Thus far the achievement of the Democratic majority had been easy, but the trial was yet to come. It would be more difficult. The party had got themselves into a predicament and unless the executive lets them out they will have to back out. He said: "Let the Ruffianism at the polls in the interest of the other party cease; and there would be no need of further expense in executing election laws. Conkling spoke for three hours, his speech in main, being an arrangement of the Democratic party, and an earnest support of federal election laws.

General Sherman and Attorney General Devens were among the number of his attentive auditors.

The Pistol Again.

DANVILLE, VA., April 24.—Dr. W. C. Cabell, nephew of Hon. J. C. Cabell, shot and mortally wounded E. W. Palmer, a desperate character near Cobbs lands, Pittsylvania county, Tuesday. No arrest yet made.

Six Prisoners in a Cave.

WILKESBARRE, April 24.—Six men were imprisoned by the caving in of a portion of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre colliery yesterday and despite immediate efforts to release them they have not been extricated.

Duke of Roxburghe.

GENOA, April 24.—The Duke of Roxburghe, the head of a noted Scottish house of Ker, is dead in this city. He was born in 1816, and succeeded to Lukedom in 1823.

Destroyed by Fire.

STAMFORD, CT., April 34.—Last night a large portion of the village of Cos Cob was destroyed by fire. Lose heavy.

Another Challenge For Parole.

LONDON, April 24.—The Sportsman says; "Hanlan has been suffering from severe pains in the head. He is now better, but still very depressed. Handon is in very good condition. The Times says Mr. F. Gretton has proposed to run his four year old bay colt Isonomy against Lorillard's Parole over the last mile and a half of the Cesarewitch course for five thousand pounds with terms and weights for age and three pounds allowance to Isonomy. A telegram to this effect was sent Lorillard yesterday (Wednesday) and if he accepts, as anticipated, the match will be run during the New Market second spring meeting, which begins May 13th. The Chester trades cup which will be run for May 7th at the Chester meeting appears to be entirely at the mercy of Parole as it turns in course will be to manifest the benefit of his fine speed. Parole may be looked forward to as a certain competitor for the Goodwood cup, which takes place July 31st for which in addition to English horses the French horse Kincsem may be expected to compete, rendering the race of immense interest.

The Attempted Booth Assassination.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Gray, who attempted to assassinate Booth, says that he fired directly at the tragedian, and wonders greatly that he missed him; he regrets the failure even more than he wonders at it. He says he has accomplices at the back of him, and that Booth will yet suffer. He came here for the express purpose of killing Booth. The opinion expressed by the attaches of the theatre and others who saw him, is that Gray is crazy. He fired two shots, snapped the pistol again, and was cocking it a gain when seized.

Two Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The time for terminating the debate on the Legislative bill in the House is fixed for 5 o'clock to-n o row instead of 2 o'clock as previously ordered.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator Jonnston proposes to give the consent of the U. S. to the prosecution of the suit of G. W. Custis Lee for recovery of the Arlington estate on condition that the plaintiff is judgment be finally rendered in his favor shall be bound to accept in lieu of the specific property recovered its fair money equivalent.

CURRENT WIT.

The elephant is a cautious animal. He never loses sight of his trunk.—Chicago Journal. What never? Does the elephant sleep with one eye open? Williams.

Nothing is so painful at this season of the year, as the dishearte ingsound of a nine-year-old hen, looking through the fence at a man digging a garden, while she exercises her rugged legs and incisive claws on the plank walk, just keeping in practice until the garden is ready.—Hawkeye.

The following testimonial of a certain patent medicine speaks for itself "Dear Sir—Two months ago my wife could scarcely speak. She has taken two bottles of your 'Life Renewer,' and now she can speak at all. Please send me two more bottles. I wouldn't be without it."—Norristown Herald.

"Angelinaw," said Augustus, eagerly, "I've made a conundwum. It's weal nice, too. What did Jonah find to wide on when he was thrown ovawboard?" Angelina—"Oh, Gussy! Why, he—tell me, darling." Augustus—"He went by the wailway. Ain't that a vewy jawky, Angelinaw? Took me two hours to go it upon honaw."

The recent marriage of Miss Smith, of Glastonbury, aged 81 is now explained. She held aloof from matrimony for so many years for fear that it she were to change her appellation the name of Smith might eventually die out; but a few weeks ago she learned that a man in Wisconsin had his name changed from Gumbadden to Smith, and this decided her to take the long-delayed step.—Nor. Her.

When your wife fails asleep by the fire take the tongs and poker.—Ex. Perhaps a shovel wake her.—Boston Post. But that might hender grately.—Cin. Sat. Night. This would be a grate bar to such action. If she's a blower let her sleep.—N. Y. Mail.

Can any one tell why it is a man blows the foam off a glass of beer before drinking it?—Shreveport Times. Give it up. Never saw a man drinking foam that had been blown from a beer glass. —N. O. Pic. The foam meant is no drunk by the man—the man is drunk by the beer.—N. Y. Mail.

Business Notes.

South Carolina strawberry growers are in a ferment over the fact of two Charleston firms having a monopoly of the steamer refrigerators in refusing to allow any shipments in them, but offering to buy the berries at about 4 cents per quart, when the selling price in New York is from 30 to 50 cents per quart.

Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia shipbuilders, are to build a steamer for the Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company. She will be 334 feet long, 42 feet beam and 31 feet depth of hold, and will be designed for freight exclusively.

Pittsburg paper reports that the steel trade of that city is in a more satisfactory condition as regards prices than at any time within the past four years, and the different works are crowded with orders.

A New Albany, (Ind.,) firm will soon begin the manufacture of felt. Although the demand for this article is large, it is made in this country to only a very limited extent.

Some arithmetician has been figuring the Texas debt, and says it will take $2.50 from every man, woman and child in the State to pay it.

In the West the spring trade has opened with a good deal of animation, and the aggregate sales are reported to be far ahead of last year.

North Carolina has over fifty cotton manufacturing establishments, and is rapidly adding to its number.

The number of bales of cotton that will be received at Montgomery this season is estimated at 135,000.

Boston real estate dealers report a lively demand for property that pays a fair income.

The San Antonio (Texas) waterworks have been completed and work well.

Ten thousand tons of ice have recently been received at Memphis.

Of a total of 41,457 dwellings in Boston 1,512 are vacant.

Many of the Southern railroads are relaying their tracks.

Five Newark (N. J.) firms are now sending axes and hatchets to Mexico.

Key West (Fla.) cigar factories are in full blast.

"OLE VIRGINNY."

Arrangements About the State Debt ---Poindexter Trial Closed.

RICHMOND, April 24.—Messrs. Ellis and French, directors of the New York Funding Association of the United States limited, now in this city, were in consultation to-day with various banking firms as to the details of funding the State debt. The formal acceptance of the terms of the bill passed by the General Assembly, together with the contract for having the new bonds engraved, will be carried by the Auditor to the Governor who is now sick in Winchester for approval. The first batch of bonds will be ready by the first of June.

The argument in the Poindexter trial was concluded and the case given to the jury this afternoon.

Prejudice often rules in the physical treatment of Babies. They are allowed to suffer and scream with pain from Colic, Flatulence, Bowel Disorders etc. when some simple, reliable and safe remedy as Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, would give almost immediate relief and perfect ease to the little sufferer.

Town Talk.

If you want a fair chance at it go to Grausman's.

THE NEGRO EMIGRATION.

RATIONALE OF THE MOVEMENT THOROUGHLY DISSECTED.

The Object of the New England Group ---The Old Crusade to be Fought over Again.

It is not to be expected that men will give up in a day or without a struggle the base of operations from which they have for a generation ruled a nation of 44,000,000. The dominant class in New England, including its offshoots in other sections of the country, something like forty years ago conceived the notion that by raising the banner of a sentimental or emotional crusade in behalf of the nigger they could ultimately produce a set of social and political conditions throughout the country under which it would be possible for them to assume the direction of public affairs and to exercise that power to the aggrandizement of themselves and their section for a long period of time. To the thoughtful student of history

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CRUSADE

has two aspects, one moral and the other intellectual, one emotional and the other rational, one sentimental and the other practical. In its moral, emotional and sentimental aspects, the anti-slavery crusade was a movement impelled by the philanthropic instincts of people enjoying the benefits of personal freedom themselves, and desirous of extending the same or similar blessings to others. This was the impulse that inspired the masses of the Northern people in their antagonism to the institution of slavery. It is not worth while to discuss this aspect of the anti-slavery crusade because all the objects contemplated in it have been accomplished and there is no attempt or threat of attempt to reverse them.

But in its intellectual, rational and political aspects, the anti-slavery crusade is still a pertinent subject for discussion, because the objects contemplated in it are still unaccomplished, and the agitation which it inaugurated is still in progress, forming a leading factor in current public affairs. Moreover, the two aspects are so entirely diverse in the character of their respective imprints upon history, and so radically distinct in the nature of their respective influences upon the destiny of the American people that it is of the highest importance to keep them properly distinguished one from the other.

Thus, having characterized the anti-slavery crusade in its emotional aspect as a philanthropic movement, I may describe it in its practical aspect.

AS A POLITICAL DEVICE.

In the former case great masses of men were moved by their sympathies to do acts and incur sacrifices for the sake of humanity, real or imagined. In the latter case a small group of New England politicians have taken advantage of the enthusiasm and unselfishness of their neighbors to build upon them a party organization and to evolve out of them a scheme of power for the sake of themselves and in furtherance of their own ambition. There is nothing intrinsically novel or remarkable in this fact. On the contrary, it is one of the commonest and most characteristic incidents in the history of mankind. That small group of New England politicians have done nothing but apply to our time and to our situation the established Machiavellian method of attaining ends in politics in diplomacy.

They have simply followed the beaten path of all usurpation, all revolution, and for that matter, all despotism. They have turned to practical account for themselves the physical forces which result from the enthusiasms or the infatuations of honester and less calculating men. What Charles V did for himself in the name of the Holy Church, what Napoleon Bonaparte did for himself in the name of the glory of France, and what the Iron Nicholas tried to do for himself in the name of orthodox Russia, this small group of New England politicians have done, or tried to do for themselves, in the name of the nigger.

We are therefore left to adopt the conclusion that the New England group designed to effect precisely the result that has transpired, to wit: The resurrection of the nigger as an object of public attention in the abstract. That is all. The St. Louis resolutions are part of the programme. The next thing will be a Radical resolution in Congress instructing the Secretary or War to comply with the demand for rations. This resolution will of course provoke debate. And this debate will afford Blaine, Conkling, Conger, Garfield et. al. the opportunity they crave to rehearse once more the speech they have been making for the last twenty-five years on the nigger in the abstract. And this, it is fondly anticipated, will fire the Northern heart. Here we have the rationale of the negro exodus from beginning to end. The premises of the New England group have been verified so far as the nigger himself is concerned. They have simply duped him, as they have always been duping him. They have played another of their tricks upon his unsuspecting nature. They have induced him to leave the country to whose field of exertion he is suited by nature and by training, and they have left them resourceless in a country where he can do nothing but beg, steal or starve. They have set him to begging. And now they propose to fire the Northern heart anew with the carefully arranged story of his carefully prepared woes. As I said,

THEY HAVE MADE NO MISTAKE

about the nigger. Where they missed their calculation is touching the Northern heart.

The Northern heart will not be fired. The cry for rations falls upon the ears of Northern tax-paying masses who have too hard work to get rations for themselves. The people of the North—thanks to Sherman—are more deeply interested in their own destitution, their own poverty and their own woes than the unfeelingly prepared sufferings of Mose Windom's nigger masquerading at St. Louis as a child of Israel.

What the Northern people want is not an importation of negro labor from the South, but a revival for employment of their own home hands. They do not want Congress to waste the public time in debating the propriety of issuing rations to vagrant negroes who may have been inveigled away from their homes by the speeches of Windom and the promises of Rainey, Smalls and Lynch; but they demand general measures of relief that will put them in the way of earning rations for themselves.

According to the Newark Journal, "in the Old World, for many years, manufacturers of ultramarine blue completely monopolized the whole American market. Now one Newark firm supplies three-fourths of the trade in this country, and is rapidly crowding its French and German competitors out of the market."

A FEW NOTES.

In an out-of-the-way country place in Hancock county, O., lives a girl five years old, who charms birds at will. Birds fly into her hands and upon her shoulders, showing signs of gladness. Even humming birds fly to her caresses. And all day long birds hover about her window. Her parents are ignorant and poor.

A girl down in Maine has written a prize novel for her grammar school. In it occurs the following passage: "And even as she mused, the silent clatter of a mule's hoofs was heard along the labarynthian avenues, and she knew that her faithful lover, Alphonso de Jassa Bianca, with his sanguinary auxiliaries, were phenominally near. She became somnolently lachrymose at this nocturnal hour, and reining up to her window he cried in oleaginous, farinaceous tones, 'What do you soy?' The perspiration stood on her brow as a highly illegible osculatory performance ensued."

According to Archbishop Trench, more than 30 per cent. of the words used by our best writers are derived from our classics. Most of these aliens retain their primitive sense. Their meaning may be modified by English usage, but they cannot be applied with critical propriety unless known in the original.

To avoid the ghastly stare which eyes often assume in photographs. English photographers now make sitters look at the dial plate of a clock, and tell them to let their eyes travel slowly around the figures. The notary movement of the eyes is too slight to interfere with the photographic press.

The Northern invalids who have just returned from Florida do not think the alligator "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," especially when they get a grip on a man's trousers.

Carthage was twenty-three miles in circumference, and was surrounded by a triple wall with interior casements. In these casements were sheltered 20,000 infantry soldiers, 500 horses and 300 elephants.

The young lady in St. Louis who fell in love with a coachman had an unhappy experience. The father, a German brewer, accused the girl of intending to marry the coachman, and she confessed that such was the fact. He considered the question several days, and then very deliberately whipped the young man before discharging him. The coachman's excitement was so great that he became insane and has been sent to the asylum. The girl declares that she will enter a convent.

While Cardinal McCloskey, of New York, will take the principal part on Sunday, May 25, in dedicating the new cathedral in that city, of which he is so justly proud, he has decided to call upon Bishop Kain, of Wheeling, W. Va., to preach the first sermon in the sacred edifice after the dedication ceremony and Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, in the evening. These gentlemen have willingly consented to perform these duties at the cardinal's request.

Szegedin is threatened with pestilence, now that the floods have subsided. Eight thousand of the ten thousand houses in that afflicted city lie in ruins. Nine hundred dead bodies have been found under the fallen walls of the Cathedral; fetid deposits of mud and slime cover the streets to the depth of six feet, and the streets and surrounding country are filled with decaying carcasses of drowned animals. It is hardly possible that these things will fail to breed pestilence, and the inhabitants are seriously in dread of an outbreak of plague like that of Vetlianka.

Mr. William Vanderbilt will leave for Europe about the 1st of June. He goes to England, and it is understood chiefly for rest and recreation. The anxiety occasioned by the will litigation has not been without its effect upon him, and a few months' repose has been recommended by his medical adviser. There is but one thing now in connection with the Commodore's will which remains to be settled, and this will probably be attended to before the journey to Europe is undertaken. This is the $1,000,000 cash, one-half of which was to be applied to an asylum for old and disabled employes on the New York Central railroad, and the remainder to be distributed among a number of personal friends. The plans for the asylum, it is believed, are already perfected, and the allotment to personal friends will probably not be much longer delayed.

The venerable Peter Cooper has a device for propelling the cars of the Elevated railroads in New York by means of an endless wire or chain, and he has written a letter to show how simple, cheap, noiseless and safe his system would be. He offers to turn over the invention to the East Side road for one hundred thousand dollars in their stock, to be immediately made over to the trustees of the Cooper Union as a fund for its support, and thinks it would be no more than fair that they should take it at those figures, inasmuch as the Institute has suffered a great deal from the proximity of the road, which has interfered with the students and cut down the income from the rooms in the building that are rented.

The New York times announces the death in Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, of Aaron Brown, the leper, who during the year 1878 was in the Baltimore City Hospital with that disease. He was a native of New York, to which city he returned from Baltimore in July last, having contracted the disease while working as a mason in Santiago, Cuba. The Times says Brown was treated just like any other patient, and none of the attendants contracted the malady.

PERSONAL.

Longfellow has an inkstand which used to belong to Coleridge.

Paul H. Hayne, the poet, is ill at his home, Copse Hill, near Augusta, Ga.

Garibaldi will leave Rome for Albano April 27.

Bret Harte was much honored at Brighton, England, on the occasion of his recent lecture there.

Queen Victoria will give no state balls this season, because her house is yet in mourning for Princess Alice.

Miss Mary Anderson is playing a remarkably successful engagement in Brooklyn.

The Cincinnati Enquirer suggests Thurman and Tilden as an excellent presidential ticket.

The Philadelphia Record estimates that already $238,000 has been paid by that city to witness performances of "Pinafore."

Mr. Joseph Jefferson's engagement at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, last week, was the most successful he ever played in that city. He will continue there this week.

How to prevent a small bone from lodging in your throat—Eat fried liver.—Exchange.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CONDENSED NEWS OF THE STATE.

The Revival in Wayne---The Result of Mrs. Moon's Work---Some other Matters.

Charlotte Observer: Farmers in certain sections of the county, complain of having suffered in recent years from rust in cotton, and now in search of a remedy for the evil. It has done considerable damage.——Within the last three weeks about fifteen negroes have been arrested in "Five Points" on the charge of vagrancy and as many more have left this disreputable resort from fear of arrest on the same charge.——The mail-cars on the Carolina Central have just been supplied with the new patent mailing catchers for use at flag stations and at postoffices where the trains do not stop regularly.——The Inferior Court meets the third Monday in May and will have its hands full.

Wayne.

Goldsboro Messenger. A protracted meeting is in progress at Thompson's Chapel, a few miles from Goldsboro, under the guidance of Mrs. Fusnee, the gifted lady, and great interest is manifested.——Hon. Geo. V. Strong has almost consented to deliver an oration of the rules to deliver the memorial address on the 8th of May, business engagements preventing him.——At last Goldsboro is to have public reception rooms for the accommodation of such as the traveling public as are not disposed to put up at the hotels. A resort of this kind has long been needed in this town. The W. & W. Railroad and the R. & D. Railroad have jointly leased the large corner room in the Gregory Hotel building, formerly occupied as a barber-shop, and the place is now being fitted up to be thrown open by the 1st of May next.——The Methodist Church reports 70 accessions to its membership—the result of Mrs. Moon's good labors. About sixty were baptized on Sunday, and another baptism will take place next Sunday, both at the church and in the river.

Lenoir.

Goldsboro Messenger: The State docket of Lenoir Superior Court, consisting of seventy cases, was entirely disposed of by 3 o'clock of the second day of the term. A number of old cases, in which there was no hope of ever capturing the defendants, were nol prossed.

Johnston.

Goldsboro Messenger: The Superior Court of Johnston and Jones will convene on Monday next. Judge Buxton will hold Johnston court, and that of Jones will be held by Judge Seymour. A Messenger representative will be at both courts.

Stanley.

Goldsboro Messenger. The seventy-sixth annual meeting of the Lutheran Synod will be held at Bethel Church, Stanly county, commencing on Wednesday, the 30th of April.

Cumberland.

Goldsboro Messenger. Improvements will be made in the colored normal school at Fayetteville. It will be taught nine instead of eight months, and there will be three terms.

It is All for a Purpose.

Correspondence of the News.

RALEIGH, April 23.

Ever since this Government was established, there have been malcontents and men throughout the North, who seemed to think that the government belonged to them and had to be run by them or not run at all. Ever since the government was formed, there have been men there, who looked to a higher law" than the constitution of the country, disregarding that sacred instrument whenever it came in conflict with their peculiar views, overleaping, when need be, the sovereign rights of State and trampling under foot the sacred rights of individuals as well. The pretext now conspicuous and more to be regreted than other, is the sentimental the eternal turmoil, the everlasting excitement kept upon account of the negro. Ever since our first recollection, northern agitators, and politicians especially, have been ever playing upon the one string, the negro. If there is any thing entitled to pre-eminence, more than anything else in this land, for evil, it is surely the negro question, not only to them but mankind in general. Countless millions of treasure have been wasted, rivers of the best and purest blood in the land have been made to flow; a whole nation has been draped in mourning; millions of its best citizens reduced to beggary and want, constitutions and compacts have been entered into and broken; war, pestilence and famine have all been endured, and all on account of the negro. Yet the wily, cunning politician of the North, never lets down, never lets the opportunity pass, but seizing hold of it, lets fly the deadly poison, the bitter anathamas of a sin polluted tongue, to oppress, to humiliate and trample under foot the rights of his own race and countrymen all on account of the negro, In the name of all that is good for the negro, and the rest of mankind, why not let him alone? He is now free and being provided for in the home of his birth, and if let alone would be happy. But no, "Othello's occupation would be gone." He is the fuel, with which the Northern politician lights the torch of infernal hatred of the South, and without which his stock in trade would be lost. For the sake of the peace and happiness of our common country, negroes and all, we say to them to let the negro now alone. But no he is an integral in the politics of the country, and must be used for party purposes and for the benefit of politicians. Ignorant and confiding, having been educated to believe his former masters and owners are their present enemies, they jump at conclusions, and without reason or foretnought, run wildly into extremes and folly. Who but negroes would have believed the stories of their leaders about the "forty acres and a mule?" Of their sudden elevation to "social equality?" And more recently of the tales told them about being reduced to slavery again, now that the Democratic party is again about to take hold of the reins of the government and run it? Who but negroes could be made such dupes and fools? But it is all done for a purpose. To make the negro still believe his former master is his present enemy, and once more inflame the unsuspecting mind of the North, by making them believe the poor negro is fleeing from oppression, ruin and death, and so secure the votes of both, for Radical candidates for office. Oh! if "the way of the transgressor is hard", where will the sinner and Northern politician appear, when the long account of sin, misery and woe is brought up on the great judgment day in the negroe's account against them. It is all for a purpose.

Town Talk.

Lots of it at Grausman's.

The Irish Eclipse.

[Irwin Russell in the May Scribner's.]

In Watherford, wanst, lived Profissorr MacShane,
The foinest asthronomer iver was sane;
For long before noight, wid the sceince he knew,
Whoriver one shtar was, sure he could see two
Quoite plain,
Could Profissorr MacShane.

More power to him! iv'ry claare noight as would pass,
He'd sit by the windy, a-shoving his glass;
A pokeat the dipper, that plaised him the last,
But a punch in the milky way suited his taste,—
Small blame
To his sowl for that same!

Now wan toime in Watherford, not long ago,
They hang what the folke was not haard of, I know,
Since Erin was undher ould Brian Borrhoime;
The sun was acylipsed for three days at one toime!
It's true,
As I tell it to you.

'Twas sunroise long gone, yet the sun never rose,
And iv'rywan axed, "What's the matther, God knows?"
The next day, and next, was the very same way,
The noight was so long, it was lasting all day,
As black
As the coat on yer back.

The paiple wint hunting Profissorr MacShane,
To thry if he'd know what this wonder could mane;
He answered them back: "Is that so? Are ye there?
'Tis a lot of most illigant gommachs ye air,
To ax,
For the plainest of facts!

"Ye're part of an impoire, yez mustn't forget,
Upon which the sun's uivir able to set;
Thin why will it give yer impoire a surproise
If wanst, for a change, he refuses to roise?"
Siz he,
"That is aizy to see!"

Rest.

My feet are wearied, and my hands are tired
My soul oppressed;
And with desire have I long desired,
Rest—only Rest.

'Tis hard to toil, when toil is almos vain,
In barren ways;
'Tis hard to sow and never garner grain
In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear
But God knows best;
And I have prayed—but vain has been my prayer,
For Rest—sweet Rest.

'Tis hard to plant in Spring, and never reap
The Autumn yield;
'Tis hard to till, and when 'tis tilled to weep
O'er fruitless field.

And so I cry, a weak and human cry,
So heart oppressed;
And so I sigh, a weak and human sigh,
For Rest—for Rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,
And cares infest
My path; and through the flowing of hot tears
I pine for Rest.

'Twas always so; when still a child I laid
On mother's breast
My wearied little head; e'en then I prayed
As now, for Rest.

And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er
For, down the West,
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore
Where I shall Rest.

—Father Ryan.

Visit of the Jury to Childrey's Tobacco Factory---Miss Cottrell on the Stand.

Special to the Virginian.

RICHMOND, April 22, 1879.

The jury in the case of John E. Poindexter, who killed C. C. Curtis here on March 3d, were carried to the office of Childrey's tobacco factory, where the homicide occurred, and examined the premises this morning. All of the witnesses examined on the first trial were examined to-day without any material difference in the evidence given them, except in that of Miss Isabella Cottrell. This lady, to whom Curtis offered the alleged insults in the shoe store out of which resulted the homicide, came in court to-night accompanied by Mr William L. Royall, one of the counsel for the defence. She was attired in black and heavily veiled. After being sworn she took the witness chair and, at the suggestion of one of the counsel for the defence, removed her veil.

ENGAGED TO BE MARRIED.

In answer to a question by one of the prisoner's counsel, Miss Cottrell said she was engaged to be married to Poindexter. He had expressed his attachment for her three years ago. They had been engaged for two years. The reason she did not make this statement on the former trial was that she was not asked. In answer to question from the commonwealth's attorney Miss Cottrell said she was 26; in her embarrassment at the former trial she had stated it at 25. This witness gave her testimony in a clear and composed manner. She was subjected to a searching cross-examination by the State's attorney. She was on the stand for an hour.

E. B. C.

HON. R. F. ARMFIELD.

From the Mooresville Gazette.

We cannot further at this time review an argument, which will bear comparison with any of the many splendid efforts made during the ten days' discussion of the Army Bill in the House. Right well and skilfully has our Representative "fleshed his maiden sword" upon the Congressional arena, and we expect his stalwart arm to deal many a blow which shall tell upon the ranks of the enemies of Constitutional government.

Poetry.

Alone, I've yet one solace left,
Which cheers my broken heart,
And in that thought a thousand hopes
Come springing into birth.
How beautiful the vision seems,
Amidst life's troubled cares,
To drink a glass of good champagne
And smoke MENDEL'S cigars.
From the Capital Cigar Store, opposite the Postoffice.

RATTLE SNAKES,

THIS TIME A STORY FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

A Coil of Rope---Presto Change---A Writhing Mass of Rattle Snakes ---And Thus the Story Ends.

The Oil City (Pa.) Derrick's Big Snake Story.

Zebulon Martin and his son, who live about six miles from Oil City, were engaged in removing a huge pile of stones on their farm the other day, when they suddenly unearthed what seemed to be a large coil of black rope, knotted and curiously interlaced. The mass was as large as a bushel-basket and was covered with a light, powdery substance, more resembling dust than anything else. The sun was shining brightly at the time, and as the warm rays fell upon the coil the two men detected a slight movement in its many folds. Old Martin immediately yelled "snakes!" and jumped back to a safe distance. His son Charles, who was of a more inquiring turn of mind, procured a long pole and stirred up the yielding mass. The touch and warmth revived the dormant reptiles, and the dormant reptile, and the surface of the coil was seen covered with rattles which swayed to and fro, the sound resembling the blowing of wind through the dead leaves of a tree. What seem at first a Gordian knot began to unravel. The uns protruded more and more as the snakes unlocked their intricate coils, as they appeared to be packed with their necks in the center of the living ball. It was a curious yet disgusting sight, the squirming and contortions of the hideous serpents as they emerged from their winter's nap, and the two spectators watched them with some feelings of apprehension. One of the men picked up a small stick and tossed it into the writhing mass in order to "stir them up, as he expressed it. He succeeded most effectually. The ball of snakes fell apart and disclosed some 30 or 40 rattlesnakes of all sizes, covered with a whitish slime, which had exuded from their bodies and perhaps served as a means of protecting them from the severity of the winter. Thoroughly aroused, the venomous reptiles raised their tails in fury and glared over each other with surprising agility, their bright eyes shining with excitement, their mouths wide open and forked tongue protruding as they hissed defiance at their prosecutors. One huge reptile, nearly six feet in length, with several body, raised itself half its length from the center of the group, and darting its flat, ugly head toward the assailants, opened wide its mouth and swayed to and fro, hissing angrily. Another stone was thrown, this time a good-sized one, crushing and maiming many of the reptiles in its fall. The scene was simply frightful as described by one of the spectators. In their agony the snakes writhed and hissed with redoubled fury, twisting over and over in the blood and slime, while the uninjured ones escaped from their wounded companions and glided toward the Adams with heads dipped and rattling ominously. Both men acknowledged that they were a little frightened when they saw the deadly reptiles going straight for them with the evident purpose of revenge. Perceiving the situation looked decidedly unpleasant, the two men armed themselves with stout clubs and began killing the serpents. Strange to say the sleeping foes were so agile that this was accomplished with great dexterity, and several times the men were obliged to retreat to escape the deadly fangs. At last the work was accomplished, and the battle-field was strewn with the dead bodies of snakes of all sizes, from the huge "king" to diminutive young ones. The largest sported 13 rattles, a trophy which Mr. Martin cut out and took home with him to convince disbelievers in his marvelous exploit. Fifty-six snakes were killed now.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

Tobacco and Segars.

The best and finest assortment at Watson's

2,500 Bushels Brown stuffs at Martin and Osborn Grain and Feed store it is the best feed for milch cows.

Wm. Woollcott has just received from a bankrupt stock, a lot of hats, boots, shoes and clothing, and he will sell them cheap for cash. A case of spring calicoes just arrived at Woollcott's.

Electric Belts.

A sure cure for nervous debility, premature decay, exhaustion, etc. The only reliable cure. Circulars mailed free. Address J. K. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

Brunswick Billiard Tables.

I am general agent for this State for the celebrated Brunswick and Balke billiard tables. Special inducements offered to saloon keepers.

M. BILLS, Raleigh, N. C.,
City Boiling Works.

It is to your interest to know

that Payne Bros. are now making the best bricks on this market, and selling them lower than the lowest. They can afford it as they give the business their undivided attention and being practical men know how to make them by economy and of best quality.

They use the well known and long cried "Crab Tree Clay" which is unsurpassed in the State of North Carolina. We guarantee our brick and work to give perfect satisfaction. For further information call on Wayne Adcott, Agent, corner Will. and Davie Sts., or address, PAYNE BROS.,

P. O. Box 79, Raleigh N. C.,

Parlor Bagatelle Tables.

I am State agent for the sale of M. Sedgraves Parlor Bagatelle Tables, which are now so fashionable in private families and saloons North.

M. BILLS, Raleigh, N. C,

Suitable.

A large and desirable line of the latest styles in Men and Boy's clothing. Black goods and Diagonals a specialty. D. S. Waitt & Bro., Clothiers, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

The Tucker House.

This hostelry has not long been opened, but has already made itself a favorite here and with the traveling public. The fare is good, the rooms favorable, while the location is very convenient. These many advantages are appreciated.

Reasonable.

We invite buyers to examine our large and complete stock of Summer hats for men and boys call at R. B. Andrews & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

DAILY NEWS

FRIDAY - - - - - - APRIL 25, 1879.

HUSSEY & JORDAN, PROPRIETORS

JOHN B. HUSSEY. - - Editor

A WATER WAY ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Senator Cockerill, of Missouri, believes the time will come when there will be a waterway across the continent. He has introduced a bill directing the Secretary of War to have a survey made for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of connecting the Pacific Ocean with the gulf of Mexico by a water route. It appears from the surveys of the War Department that there is a distance of only about 150 miles between navigation on the Columbia River and navigation on the headwaters of the Missouri, and recently some miners have built a trench for mining purposes through which the waters that should naturally have gone to the Gulf through the Missouri was conducted to the Pacific Ocean.

PASSAGE OF THE SUBSIDIARY COIN BILL.

Stephens' subsidiary coin bill passed the House Tuesday. It provides—

(1) for the exchange of silver coins of a smaller denomination than $1 when presented in sums of $20 or any multiple thereof, at the office of the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurers.

(2) That the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer who may receive any coins under the provision of this act shall exchange the same in sums of $20 or any multiple thereof for lawful money of the United States on demand.

(3) That the present fractional or subsidiary silver coins shall hereafter be a legal tender in all sums not exceeding $20 in full payment of all dues public or private.

(4) That all coins of every description of the United States, face value of 25 cents and under, shall be received at any post-office in payment of postage stamps for any sum not exceeding $3.

NEWARK, N. J., has a liquor war of large proportions. The temperance people arrested the German beer-sellers for their Sunday trade a week ago. The German beer-sellers formed an association, closed their shops last Sunday and patrolled the city to find violators of the Sunday law. The milkmen were stopped, the Sunday papers warned, the factory of a leading temperance man visited and proof of Sunday work obtained, and in all evidence secured on which nearly 100 warrants were sworn out. The same law prohibits liquor-selling and Sabbath-breaking, and the Germans propose to make the law odious by enforcing it.

THE newspapers which conspicuously describe how Senator Wade Hampton tramped heavily up the main aisle of the Senate chamber to the Vice-President's desk to take the oath of office, "clad from head to foot in a suit of rebel gray," make but little reference to the commendable and conservative speech which the same Senator delivered at Charlotte, N. C., while on his way to Washington. "I am going," he said, "to represent my people in the national council. I trust that while I shall never forget that I am a Southern man I shall always recollect that I am an American Senator: that I shall be able to subordinate a partisan spirit to the bringing about of that reconciliation which, we all so ardently desire and need."

A NEW PHAZE TO THE INDIAN QUESTION.—It has been decided, after repeated conferences between the Secretaries of State, War and Interior, that Sitting Bull is a British subject and that he, with his followers, voluntarily left the territory of the United States and placed themselves under the protection of her British Majesty, who will hereafter be held responsible for their good conduct. The Secretary of war has written a letter to General Sherman to this effect, and the Secretary of State will notify the British Government. This may become a serious national question if Sitting Bull makes a raid on the frontier during the coming summer. If the British authorities choose to give Sitting Bull an asylum they must see that he does not make their territory a base of operations from which to carry on war against the United States. They are as much bound to prevent Sitting Bull from levying war against the United States from their territory as they are to prevent their Canadian subjects from levying private war against our people and Government. If the British authorities are to be held responsible for Sitting Bull's depredations they will find means to control his vicious activity, either by expelling him from their territory or by keeping him quiet in his camp.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.

The news that comes from Europe excites deep interest. Lord Chelmsford has succeeded in forcing his way to Ekowe and relieving the garrison under Colonel Pearson, so long besieged there. And this was accomplished, it is said, in the face of no less than 11,000 Zulu warriors who resisted Lord Chelmsford's advance. But while this was going on, another force of the Zulus was assailing Colonel Wood's column near Luneberg, who was apparently not aware of the proximity of the foe, for the attack is described as a "complete surprise." It was a surprise that cost the lives of seven officers and 400 men of the British forces, and it was only after a terribly desperate battle that the Zulus were repulsed. It would seem that the Zulus, who are by no means bad strategists, allowed Colonel Pearson's little force to be relieved with but a show of resistance, while they fell with greater force upon Colonel Wood's column, and, as the despatches show, inflicted fearful loss upon it. To add to the embarrassment of the situation, there are evidences of serious trouble in the Transvaal District, and the Boers are declaring an intention of investing Pretoria, seizing Sir Bartle Frere and holding him as a hostage.

Meanwhile, advices from Calcutta state that the promised advance of the British troops has again been impeded by heavy snow storms, and the situation there grows more perilous every day. In Egypt the Khedive maintains his ground, and he has obtained a loan of $1,750,000 with which to carry on his administration for the present.

NORTH CAROLINA PROGRESS.

Mr. W. C. Atkinson, of Boston, has recently traveled through Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and North Carolina. In an interview published in Wednesday's New York Herald he has this to say of North Carolina:

Going on through Greensboro toward Lynchburg I was fortunate enough to meet a gentleman thoroughly versed in all matters pertaining to Western North Carolina, whom I had long known, and whose statements can be relied upon. He told me that in the settlement of his father's estate several years since, he sold a plot of land at Reidsville for a pair of mules, paying $125 to boot. As we passed through the town he showed me the lot upon which there were now two large tobacco houses. The mules were still good mules, but they were older and of course worth less. But he said the man who owned the lot had sold $1,400 of land off from it, and the rest was now worth $2,000. He also told me, as an illustration of the progress now making, that the taxable valuation of the town of Winston, in 1872, was $80,000, while in 1878 it was $980,000. At Danville the lots on the main streets were worth twenty cents a foot in 1871, and were now worth $1.40 a foot; and I could see as we passed through the town ample evidence of this remarkable improvement in its condititon. There are a number of large tobacco warehouses here. At Lynchburg I had a conversation with a number of colored persons. The wages of skilled hands in manufacturing tobacco are from $2.50 to $3.50 per day during the season from May to November. There are colored families who make from $40 to $50 per week, where the husband does one part of the business and the women and children another. The latter do the stripping of the tobacco principally. Negroes who own houses here can be counted by the hundred. They are building a church which will cost $25,000. I found a colored clergyman on the market place early in the morning, who had been trained at Hampton. He told me he was in receipt of $1,100 a year salary. He spoke of owning property here and there as if he felt well to do in the world. He told me that, aside from preaching, his special occupation or function was to teach his congregation how to organize for mutual help, and that he was then negotiating for land in the neighborhood for the purposes of this organization or of one of the societies with which he was associated. This land was to be used for the production of cereals to support those who work in factories, and was to be occupied by a sufficient number to serve the purpose."

The Herald concludes that after all, "the wisest thing the Southern people of both races can do is to abjure blustering politics and devote their attention to the building up of their industries, the development of the rich natural resources of their favored region, the extension of education and the cultivation of kindly feelings between the two races.

IN THE course of a recent meeting in England to consider the causes of the depression of trade a paper was read by a Mr. Hoyle which embodied some very surprising figures if the data upon which they rest are trustworthy. Mr. Hoyle said that the money expended in Great Britain for intoxicating drink in the past four years amounted to £574,000,000, ($2,778,160,000,) or £143,000,000 ($692,120,000) per annum. This Mr. Hoyle contrasted with the foreign trade of the country for the past three years, which was valued at £392,000,000, or only £18,000,000 more than the drink bill for four years. "If the drink bill were diverted into trade it would give £20,000,000 of trade in less than ten weeks." Mr. Hoyle said that in 1830 there were only 50,000 public houses in England and Wales, and no beer-shops, or wine-shops. In 1876 there were 135,000 places where intoxicating drink was sold. He concluded by saying that while the warehouses of merchants and manufacturers were full of stocks, the backs of the people were bare and their homes scantly furnished; "the reason was that the money which should go into the till of the grocer, the tailor, the draper, etc., went into the till of the publican." Figures such as those given by Mr. Hoyle must always be taken with a grain of salt, since there is no definite way by which they can be accurately arrived at or even approximated; but the lavish expenditure of wages and income for drink by the British people (and the American people as well) is indisputable, and is so much taken from the funds which would otherwise appear as savings against a rainy day, or else, as Mr. Hoyle indicates, would stimulate domestic trade by adding to the comforts and home supplies of the people. Every other branch of home trade thus suffers when the liquor traffic is unduly stimulated.

CONGRESSMAN STEELE'S SPEECH.—To the exclusion of some important news matter, we print, this morning, the able, eloquent and humorous speech made by Congressman STEELE last Saturday, on the army bill. This speech was the subject of a very complimentary notice in Sunday's New York Sun. The Washington Post says of it: "One of the very best of the many speeches that have gone into the Record during the present session, was delivered by Representative STEELE, of North Carolina, last Saturday. He devoted himself chiefly to a defense of his State against the charge of Kuklux outrages made by McCoid, of Iowa. The only basis for such a charge, he said, that had ever been found by the most malignant partisans existed in 1872, when there was some trouble in the State, but it was not Kuklux or election outrages. The State judiciary, under Radical rule, and made up of unscrupulous partisans, attempted to usurp the functions of the entire State government, and trampled upon every right of the citizen. Some of the citizens, smarting under the wrongs perpetrated upon them, became more or less violent, but there was no secret organization, nor did the people attempt to interfere in elections. Mr. Steele defended his people with warmth and eloquence, and said that the partisan Frye could not impeach their law-abiding character. Mr. Frye, interrupting, remarked that since his recent speech he had investigated North Carolina people, and proposed at an early day to show them up in their worst light. Folding his arms and assuming an air of mock supplication, Mr. STEELE, in tragic voice, simply replied: "Angels and ministers of grace defend us." A shout went up from both sides of the House, and for at least two minutes, the laughter continued. Frye attempted to join in, but the sickly smile didn't relieve him any. He was done for.

HON. W. I. STEELE.

NORTH CAROLINA'S COMPLETE VINDICATION.

Thieves, for their Robbery, save Authority when Judges Steal Themselves---The Black Days of Radical Misrule Graphically Depicted--Eloquent Plea for Fraternization and Peace.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 2) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes,

Mr. Steele said:

MR. CHAIRMAN—I shall not commence my remarks on this occasion by quoting from a hymn:

From many an ancient river,
From many a sunny plain,
They're marching to diskiver
The links in error's chain.

[Great laughter and applause.]

Having said precisely what I do not intend to do, I ask the committee to listen to what I do intend to do. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, during the progress of the discussion on the Army Appropriation Bill, the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Frye]—I dislike to call anybody's name in this House, because it is not precisely parliamentary—addressed the House in an impassioned speech, in which, among other things, he alleged that there were no free elections in the South, because the white people, who were in the main democrats, by violence and intimidation, controlled the blacks into subjection to their will. This charge constituted the gravamen of the gentleman's speech. During it he took occasion to indulge in some spiteful animadversions upon the conduct of his own race, in the South, which, to my mind, were not entirely becoming in one of his ability and position. Appeals were made by him to feelings engendered during the late unfortunate civil war, which it was supposed ended nearly fifteen years ago, and whose bitter memories it is not the part of wisdom, statesmanship, nobility of soul, or even courage, to revive and excite. The language of the gentleman was so sweeping and comprehensive that I felt it to be a duty which I owed to the State, one of whose Representatives I have the honor to be, to ask if he meant to charge that the alleged offenses which he was denouncing (the violation of the freedom of the ballot) were committed in the State of North Carolina. I wanted a "bill of particulars," because I thought common fairness required it. Instead of answering the question in that manly way which his brave words would have led one to expect, he resorted to what I conceived to be an evasion, and responded, inferentially at least, that these outrages were less common in the State of North Carolina, because of the number of white republicans who lived in it. Inasmuch as this answer clearly involved the charge that fear, and not a desire to observe the law, nor a regard for the duties and obligations of good citizenship, controlled our people, I pressed the gentleman for a specific reply, when, as he ought to have done, he withdrew the imputation. As this was practically all the vindication which I desired, I chose not to pursue the subject further, but to allow others whose constituents had been assailed, to come to the defense of their own people.

Mr. Frye—Will the gentleman allow me a minute?

Mr. Steele—Oh, yes; certainly I will.

Mr. Frye—I was profoundly ignorant when the gentleman asked me the question he did in relation to the history of North Carolina in connection with these matters under discussion. I have since that time been investigating the history of that State, and I now feel entirely able to say to him, and entirely able to satisfy the country, if I could get fifteen or twenty minutes at any time in which to do it, that North Carolina ought not to be exempted at all; that murders and outrages were as frequent there as in many other States; that "moonshiners" abound there in great plenty; and that it takes the army to enforce even the revenue laws; and by and by, if I get a few minutes, I will devote such portion of the time as gentlemen feel inclined to listen, to North Carolina.

Mr. Steele—"Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Maine need not to have made an acknowledgement upon the floor of this House of his ignorance in certain particulars; for charity would suppose that it was the cause, rather than something else, of his remarks. That is all I have got to say upon that point.

Not long after this a member of this House, and I shall not specify the State for reasons which are satisfactory to myself, who made his appearance upon the floor for the first time about a month ago, being, as I suppose, "gorged with statesmanship," [laughter] as another member was once characterized by one of his colleagues, proceeded, doubtless to his own great gratification, to disgorge himself of something which was very much removed from statesmanship, but closely allied to that which is far less elevated and noble. If it is true that "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh"—I believe that is Scripture; if it is not, my reverend friend from Iowa will correct me ——

Mr. Price made a remark which was not heard.

Mr. Steele—I presume the gentleman's remark was pretty good, but I did not hear it. That member's heart is overflowing with the gall of human unkindness, and he shows a chivalry in words, in a time of peace, which I suspect far surpassed his heroic deeds when armed men were engaged in deadly strife. He vauntingly calls my attention to certain volumes in the Library of Congress, whose record, he tells us, is "like the history of hell and the proceedings of the damned." I confess, Mr. Chairman, that I do not know anything of the similitude, having no knowledge, nor a desire to have any, of the "history" and "proceedings" to which the member so familiarly refers. [Laughter.] I shall not say, Mr. Chairman, that this member came from the State of Iowa. I take it for granted, however, that he has been a close student and an attentive observer of a region of which he professes such extraordinary knowledge, and I do not see how he acquired such an intimate acquaintance except by a personal visit, which enabled him to become a medium for the disclosure of "the unnumbered horrors which hang around the second death." That is from a hymn, too. [Laughter.] Having had the advantage of a personal visit to the dominions over which reigns the monarch of all evil, I trust he will not soon again "to sulphurous and tormenting flames render up himself," but remain awhile on this earth for the purpose of warning sinners against the awful realities of the place of the damned. [Laughter.]

I was not ignorant, Mr. Chairman, of the existence of the volumes to which my attention was directed, nor was I entirely unadvised of the character and purposes of the investigation which called them into being. I know, too, not a little of the creditability of the witnesses, who, as a general thing, were summoned by the ostensible authors of the inquiry to speak in regard to the subject-matter of the investigation. Most of it was gone into by the high court of impeachment of North Carolina in the trial of Governor Holden for "high crimes and misdemeanors in office," a trial where the people and the respondent were both represented by eminent counsel, and which was conducted with the utmost fairness. The respondent was convicted, and among the other offenses for which he was tried, and for which judgment was rendered against him, was, that he had suspended the writ of habeas corpus, which the constitution declared should never be suspended. All that the testimony did disclose was that there had been outrages upon the persons of citizens of the State, but there was no evidence that any one had been deprived of his constitutional right to vote if he pleased. That is the question—no other, which the amendments under consideration make it proper to discuss. But since the member has so needlessly thrust the matter before the House, with a view only to inflame the passions of the people of his section of country against those who he knows are unable to defend themselves, except "with bated breath," I beg leave to submit a few observations, intended only to "vindicate the truth of history."

Under the Constitution of the United States, as it existed prior to the adoption of certain amendments, the States had the indisputable power to "regulate the internal government and police thereof," and to admit to the privileges of the ballot such of their people as they might regard the proper custodians of this highest prerogative of citizenship. It belonged exclusively to them to fix the qualifications of electors. But party necessities made it desirable that this right should be overthrown; and to effect it the Constitution was ruthlessly trampled under foot by those who had solemnly sworn to support it. This was the greatest outrage upon the freedom of the ballot which was ever committed in this country, and they who did it, and they who apologize for it, ought in very shame to "put their hands on their mouths and their mouths in the dust." It does not become them to speak of the glories of a free ballot. All their laudations are the most transparent of mockeries. However, the deed is done; the amendments are a part of the Constitution—not by the free will of the people of the South, who were lawfully entitled to determine it, but by their acquiescence and submission. That acquiescence and submission give them all the vitality which they possess. Notwithstanding the "questionable shape" in which they were inserted, they are now, by the means which I have indicated, as much parts of it as if adopted according to the methods prescribed. We of the South regard them as entitled to our respect and obedience, and yield to them a patriotic submission, because "interest reipublico, ut sit finis litium." We trust that their provisions, as well as all others of the Constitution, will be carried out in their letter and spirit.

Under the new order of things produced by these changes of the Constitution, the patience of the people of the Southern States was tried to the very verge of forbearance. A swarm of hungry political vultures, with all the hateful characteristics of that—

Wee blastit wonner,
Detestit, shunned by saunt and sinner,

Whose appearance on the "Misses fine Lunardi," at the church, gave Burns the opportunity of writing some of his finest lines, came flocking to the South to gorge their ravenous carcasses upon what little the ravages of the war had left. Professing an ardent love for the newly-made citizen, these creatures soon wormed their way into his confidence, and thus possessed themselves of the lucrative offices of States in which they really never intended to remain, except so long as the hope of plunder offered a temptation. These are the beings who bear the enticing and suggestive name of "carpet-bagger." Notwithstanding the assertion often made to the contrary by those who either did not know the facts or who willfully perverted them, the term was never applied by our people to any honest citizen of the North who removed to the South to make himself a part of the people, ready to bear their burdens and participate in their joys. These are always welcomed. Under the baleful influence of the adventurers whom I have named, every department of the government of the States which they infested became corrupt. The legislature was largely composed of the ignorant and depraved, the executive was often filled by aliens with no feelings in common with the people; and the judicial disgraced by men who either knew nothing of the law which they were called upon to administer, or were so malignant and venal that justice was frequently either "sold, denied or delayed."

In my own State there were some honorable exceptions, and these I do not intend to include in my statement. Of our judges I shall speak of but two—one a native, as much opposed to granting suffrage to the negro as any one, until he found that he could profit by it and get a position for which everybody knew neither his learning nor his character fitted him; and the other a "carpet-bagger" of no ordinary ability, but believed by nine-tenths of our intelligent people to be totally destitute of principle, and moved only "by the instigations of the devil and his own evil passions." In the two districts presided over by these men, the courts failed to do justice to such a degree that in an evil hour some indiscreet men, in their very despair, took the administration of the law into their own hands; and, having done so, often committed grave violations of the very provisions which they assumed to enforce.

I am not the advocate of the "higher law," regarding it always as a dangerous experiment and often productive of evils of greater magnitude than those which it proposes to remedy. In one of these districts, composed in part of some of the counties which I represent—where the "masked ruffians" lived, as they are sometimes called—the members of the bar, without regard to party affiliations, held a meeting and unanimously agreed upon a memorial to the General Assembly of the State, which was intended by them to be the foundation of articles of impeachment against the judge, in which it was distinctly charged that his incompetency was so glaring that his conduct tended to increase, and did increase, rather than diminish crime. His stupidity was so great that I have understood it was said, and I believe that it was said, that a prominent judge of his own party (I will not say he was from the bench of the Supreme Court) declared of him, that, "like an owl, he was blind in proportion to the light shed upon him." [Great laughter.]

It was in these two districts "where sin was robed in ermine and in gold," and for these causes, and no others, which I have indicated, that the organization known as the ku-klux had its origin, mostly flourished, and exercised in the main its unlawful prerogatives. It is error to charge that it was composed exclusively of Democrats. In nearly every case where this band inflicted the punishments which the courts failed to impose, acting upon the principle that "diseases desperately grown by desperate appliances are relieved," the evidence is overwhelming that the parties upon whom its avenging hand was brought down, had been guilty of offenses against the criminal law, and some of these offenses were felonies of the highest grades. In a few of them the persons punished had used their power to harass unoffending citizens and subject them to outrages under the forms of legal prosecutions without the hope of legal redress. It would have been far better, I admit, had a suffering people been content to have borne longer the "weary life" to which they were subjected, and trusted in a final vindication, when the goddess of justice once more became seated upon her throne. But the infirmities of human nature are not confined to one State nor one section of the country, and they who accuse our people of wrong are not always guiltless themselves. They should be careful how they "throw the first stone."

The case to which the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Aiken] and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Haskell] alluded to a few days ago only demonstrates that even in the latter State the public patience is sometimes exhausted and wreaks swift-footed vengeance, because it is unwilling to await "the law's delay." It is by no means a solitary instance, as every one who has read the newspapers of this city within the last few days will recollect. What is known as "Lynch law" is administered now and then in every State of the Union, and will be administered, despite all conservative teachings, so long as murder, arson, burglary, and all the other felonies continue to be committed. These will doubtless take place until the arrival of that happy period, apparently very far in the future, when universal peace shall spread her white wings over the earth, and "the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them."

When these offenses occur in the South they are ascribed to political feeling by those whose joy it is to "laugh at our calamities and mock when our fear cometh." When at the North they are either overlooked by partisans, whose only desire is to make political capital, or attributed to the passions which are the inheritance of frail mortality. If a negro is maltreated or killed in our section, whatever may have been the provocation, even such as referred to by the gentleman from Kansas, [Mr. Haskell,] whether murder, arson, or rape, tears of sympathy are shed over his fate, "as fast as the Arabian trees their medicinal gum," by those whose only feeling for him is a selfish wish to use him as "a hewer of wood and drawer of water," for their political enjoyment.

In their excessive zeal for him, most generally hollow and pretentious, the mere "trappings of woe," there is no tender chord of feeling to be touched for the people of that race, "greatly wrought, perplexed in the extreme" by the treatment he receives, which kindled and fed the fires of civilization that have sent their gladsome light to illumine the darkness of earth.

What I have said in regard to the causes which contributed largely to the infractions of the public peace in my own State can, I doubt not, be truthfully said of similar occurrences in other States of the South. Where judges, whose duty it is to administer the law as it is written, shall so discharge their official functions that no good citizen can have cause to complain, the law will be respected and easily enforced: for then there is confidence that its strong arm will be used to protect and defend the persons and property of all the people. But "thieves for their robbery have authority when judges steal themselves;" and if the bench becomes either so ignorant or corrupt that faith in the pure administration of justice shall fail, it need surprise no one if the evil example shall be followed to the partial or entire dethronement of the law and the substitution of violence in its stead. The favorite policy of the republican party, to keep up its control in the country and at the same time insult and degrade the white people of the South—a policy, as I have said, based upon an acknowledged violation of the Constitution—resulted, as every thoughtful man must have known it would result, in placing in authority over the lives and liberties of our people quite a number of men entirely unfitted to hold the scales of justice, and who never would have held them but for the abnormal condition of affairs which party madness and fanaticism and malignity created. The natural fruits of such a stupendous outrage upon "truth, justice, and the Constitution" came in due course of time, and the wonder is that the 'abused patience' of the people was quite so long. The very men who had imposed these heavy burdens upon us themselves would not have exhibited the forbearance which was shown by the helpless victims of their political malice. The act was not one of genuine courage or lofty statesmanship or generous humanity; and now, when the purpose has failed, when the fruit which was expected to have the taste of nectar has 'turned to ashes,' the authors of the wrong, in their desperation, charge that the natural law which makes intelligence control ignorance is unnatural and revolutionary. To induce the negro to be still longer subsidiary to their purposes, these very persons are now enticing him away, under delusive and fraudulent hopes and representations, from a climate and pursuits which he is accustomed, into a strange and inhospitable land, that he may add to the political strength of another section of the country. That is all the object, and they will get tired of it, I predict. [Laughter and applause.]

Among other reasons given for the maintenance of an offensive surveillance over the actions of the Southern people—offensive because it comes in conflict with the traditions and practices of the fathers and presupposes criminal intent on our part—is that we need subjugating into the propriety of allowing the free exercise of opinion among us. It is alleged that we are intolerant of any differences on the part of those who were educated under what is pharisaically called a higher civilization than the one beneath whose shadow we were reared. We are told, and the country is told, (for what purpose is apparent to every intelligent man,) that the Southern Democracy place under the ban of their social displeasure all who settle among them and entertain political views not in accordance with their own; and hence the necessity of our being taught by Federal authority that humility on our part is essential to the full development of the changed condition of affairs. Doubtless some weak-minded and timorous men believe these stories; but no one who is well informed can be so extraordinarily credulous. The same causes which would render a Southern man odious to the Northern people if he should settle among them would unquestionably operate to produce unpleasant relations in the South. Men who are new residents anywhere, if wise, will always exercise prudence and be careful not to wound the sensibilities or even prejudices of their neighbors. The danger of maltreatment is purely ideal. We welcome all immigrants who come to be citizens and help us to develop the resources of our country and add to its wealth, prosperity, and happiness.

[He here referred to the Northern Settlers Convention, which assembled at Charlotte last December, adducing the resolutions adopted by that very respectable and intelligent body as a complete refutation of the charges and imputations against the South. He spoke of the high character of the gentlemen who participated in the convention.]

Mr. ARMFIELD. Was one named Conger? [Laughter.]

Mr. STEELE. I am asked whether one was named Conger. That was the name of one of them: there is no doubt of it. [Laughter.]

In addition to the conclusions reached by the convention; quite a number of letters were received by Mr. Dumont from persons of northern birth, and all concur in one emphatic vindication. Many of these gentlemen were soldiers in the Federal Army—not sutlers, contractors, paymasters, or wordy warriors—and like brave men who gave unmistakable evidence of their convictions by placing themselves in front of hostile armies, they show their appreciation of the character of those who were equally sincere by vouching for the truthfulness of their declarations when they laid aside the habiliments of war. The great bulk of the courageous men who encountered the dangers of the battle-field were rejoiced when the trump of mortal strife had ceased to be heard, and hoped that lasting peace would prevail in the land. With them the war ended when the South laid down her arms and furled the flag wich she had borne with chivalric heroism for four long and weary years. They scorned to strike further a fallen foe, preferring rather to lift him up, take him kindly back to the old mansion, and joyfully renew the pledges of friendship which had been broken by human frailty and deep conviction. Like the eagle, they were ready to strike while the enemy stood living and and defiant before them, but too proud, too noble, too brave, to assault one who had "dropped from his nerveless grasp the shattered spear." We know our history will tell who they are that have acted the part of "vampires and worms." [Applause.]

What is the evidence to sustain the charge that the public voice is stifled in the South? Only this: the South is democratic notwithstanding the number of negro voters who are in it. The argument is, that the negro is naturally and in gratitude ought to be a factor for the success of the republican party; that he would do as he ought to do, (and as it was intended he should do,) if not prevented by fraud or force; that the democrats use fraud and force, or members would come to Congress from the South who would serve the purposes of the republican leaders. It is certain that during the "carpet-bag" and bayonet dynasty of the South the bulk of the members from our section were not its representatives. Having no interest there, except to hold office, the "carpet-bag" element was only so much additional strength to the States from which it had seemingly emigrated. Now, our members are identified with their own people and they do not sell themselves like some of their predecessors for their private emolument. But could any one suppose, did any one suppose, did any one ever suppose, that the negro when the ballot was placed in his hands had the intelligence to govern himself, and that he would not become the mere instrument in the hands of others to work out the purposes of the superior power? So long as aliens controlled him and made him register their decrees no complaint was uttered by the Pharisees that he was operated upon by falsehood and fraud, and sometimes even by threats and force. Now, when that overshadowing power is gone, and gone too by the influence of natural laws which all reflecting men knew would at last resume their sway, great indignation is uttered. It is not the fraud which hurts, but only the result of the elections.

But if the negro at the South is naturally a republican, I desire to know if the white man of the South is not naturally a democrat? [Laughter.] If the negro is acting unnaturally and for false reasons who votes or is voted the democratic ticket, is not the southern white man acting unnaturally and for false reasons who votes the republican ticket? It is simply a Roland for an Oliver in that case. Now, it is well known that nine-tenths of the white natives of the South are democrats, whatever may have been their former party differences. As ignorance should be controlled by intelligence for the public benefit, I submit it to the candor of northern men whether it is not better that nine educated men rather than one should exercise the superior influence? It is not to be supposed that a few persons, and they not our most intelligent people should understand more thoroughly the interests of one of the best sections of this country than the great body of the native population who received freedom and full citizenship as an inheritance from their ancestors. The presumption would be utterly idle and puerile.

But besides this, there are reasons readily understood by all why the negro has become tired of the rule of his pretended friends. Many of them are beginning to see that the ballot was placed in their hands not for their protection, but for the sole purpose of keeping some other persons in power. When they have wanted office they have found that the small portion of the white race who acted with them could readily furnish all the official material, while they were left to do the voting. And I have known some instances where they were nominated by the republican party where they stood no chance of election. [Laughter.] I do not say that ever occurred in this House. [Laughter.] They have learned, too, that despite all the falsehoods and inflammatory appeals which have been made to delude them, whenever they need any substantial aid it is to be obtained almost entirely from those against whom they have been placed in an unnatural antagonism, their pretendad friends "keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope," and like the juggling fiends" in Macbeth they should "nolonger be believed.' They have comprehended, too, that labor and not statesmanship is their calling, and they must work while their professing friends are rioting on the fat of official position. Naturally, the negro would act with his former master, and everybody knows it who knows anything of his character. It required fraud and force and fear artfully applied to change the natural laws. And now, after years of strain against it, the normal condition is returning. What has been the consequences? Since the brain and character of the South have resumed their legitimate and proper sway the dark clouds of corruption and distress which hung like a pall over the Southern States during the night of bayonet and "carpet-bag" rule are drifting away, and the sunlight of peace and contentment and happiness is sending its glorious rays to adorn and bless and gladden the land.

I need not tell any southern man what took place in nearly all of their States during the dark days of what is euphemistically call republican rule. It is a black page in the history of this Government. When did free elections come in Arkansas, Tennessee, and even in Missouri? How long were many of the very best men in these States disfranchised for no other reason than because they would not vote to keep tyrants and plunderers in office? In two of these States the governor had a Power which no monarch in Europe posseses. Why, sir, in the county in which lives my excellent friend, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, [Mr. ATKINS,] having a male population over the age of twenty-one years of about three thousand, the voters were reduced to a few hundreds by arbitrary and tyranical power, and one of these few hundreds told me that he was restored to the ballot by a subscription to the Knoxville Whig a newspaper owned by the governor of that State; in other words he paid $2 for it. Free elections indeed! The republican party a party of a free ballot! Its whole history as connected with the South demonstrates that that was precisely what he did not want and what it intended to prevent. A party of justice! Why, sir, under the third section of the fourteenth article of the Constitution it is well known that party favoritism was almost invariably extended to those only who showed penace by shouting hosannas to the republican party. The party of personal liberty and manhood suffrage! Its legislation for the past fourteen years shows that it has sought rather to protect the rich and grind down the poor. Under the guise of "honest money" this party has organized and carried into practice a policy for the benefit of overgrown wealth, and to the injury of the debtor and laboring classes of the country.

But then, Mr. Chairman, the alarm is the "truly loyal," and especially by that portion of them who "cried havoc and let slip the dogs of war," while they remained at a safe distance far in the rear and "out of the shot and danger" of mortal strife, that the "confederate brigadiers" are getting too numerous in this Hall for the peace and weal of the country. Is it that which is feared? "'Twere damnation to think so base a thought." "No, no, Mr. Chairman, it is the democrat who feared, and is feared, not for the sake of the country, but because he endangers the continued rule of the republican party. The "confederate brigadiers" who allied themselves with that party are not only harmless, but the very quintessence of patriotism. They can't be trusted as Cabinet officers and foreign ministers and Federal Judges. Loyalty to that party is loyalty to the Constitution in the eye of these loyal brigadiers of the bon-proof department, who omit no opportunity, now when the battle is over and the foe has laid down his arms, to exhibit the valor of Falstaff over the dead body of Percy, or that of the plumed knight of the ridge-pole after his wife had killed the bear. [Laughter.]

We of the South yearn anxiously for peace and harmony and complete fraternization. We want personal liberty and the preservation of all the constitutional rights of all the citizens of the country. Whatever may have been our sins we have paid a penalty sufficiently severe for the boon of consolation. When we see some of our trusted leaders in the heroic struggle in which we staked our fortunes and lost all but our honor placed in high official position by the party whose leaders hurl such fierce anathemas at us and continually remind us of our offenses, we cannot help asking if we were any more steeped in crime than they who now flourish in all the glories and bask in the sunshine of high trust and distinguished responsibility. What is the difference? Our only solution of the perplexing problem is that these have shouted "Great is Diana of the Ephesians;" great is the Republican party, while we have not learned to become such suppliant devotees. Shall the material interest of the country suffer by neglect while those who should direct their energies toward their advancement are spending time in assaulting "castles in the air," dangers which exist only in their diseased imaginations? We have no peace, because the party which assails us lives only upon sectional strife and sectional hatred, and means never to allow the wounds of the late unhappy war to heal so long as they shall serve to minister to their political ascendency. Such conduct brings nothing but woe to the country; and under all the circumstances such conduct brave men ought to be ashamed to exhibit.

No people under the sun have more reason to desire good government than the democrats of the South. Every interest which they have demands it. Their hope of regaining the prosperity which was lost by the war and providing the means of supporting their families and educating their children, and of the security of their persons and their estates, requiring them to be the advocates of law and order, freedom and justice. We ardently desire "domestic tranquility" and "the blessings of liberty to us and our posterity." These cannot be maintained by armed soldiers or the emblems of our degradations standing around the polls; for both of them while they are ostensibly used to uphold, will inevitably destroy free institutions. Let the presumption of innocence prevail; let our people understand that they are to be treated simply as the equals of all other people in this model Republic; that their honor is not assailed by Federal intervention, and elections will not only be free, but the liberties of the country, whenever assailed, will have defenders who will come to the rescue from love and not as slaves to carry out the will of their masters. Remove all badges of our humiliation; and if the evil day shall ever come when the moloch of despotism shall assail the altars of freedom, the men of the South will stand with all other liberty-loving men, as "a wall of fire" for their protection. [Great applause.]

Valuable Roanoke Land FOR SALE.

BY decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, we will sell at the courthouse door in Jackson, Northampton county, N. C.

On Tuesday, June 3, 1879,

that valuable tract of land in said county of Northampton, known as "POLENTA," containing

2,300 Acres, More or Less,

adjoining lands of Dr. Jacobs and others.

TERMS: One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest.

JNO. DEVEREUX, } Comm'rs.
WALTER CLARK, }

April 3—2m

TRY US!

J. A. BRAGASSA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CONFECTIONER

AND

Candy Manufacturer,

NO. 16 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of the finest

FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES.

☞ City and surrounding merchants would do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. april 2-tf

REDUCTION OF PRICES!

—THE—

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,

CHICAGO,

The Finest Ventilated Hotel in America.

And one of the Largest (having over 500 Rooms, 250 en-suite, with Baths and Closets attached) and Most Elegantly Furnished Hotels in this country.

TERMS.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, $3.00 to $3.50 per Day. Baths and Parlors Extra.

A reduction from the above prices to parties remaining a week or more.

John B. Drake & Co.,
Proprietors.

april 2-eod3t

Street's National Hotel,

CAPITOL SQUARE,

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

S. R. STREET & SON,

OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS,

OVERLOOKS UNION AND CAPITOL SQUARE,

Finest Park in the State, and open at all times to Guests of the House.

THE GASTON HOUSE.

NEW BERNE, N. C.,

S. R. STREET & SON, Proprietors.

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april 2-3m

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AND

MEDALS AND BADGE-PINS A SPECIALTY.

THE largest stock of goods in the South. Solid Silver and Plated ware. Goods sold at factory prices. Watch repairing a specialty. Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.

John H. Tyler & Co.,

Successors to MITCHELL & TYLER,

No. 1,002 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

The oldest Jewelry House in the South.

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Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

With great care, by a new process, Dr. Price extracts from the true select Fruits and Aromatics each characteristic flavor, and produces flavoring of rare excellence, of great strength and purity—far superior to the cheaper extracts.

DAILY NEWS

FRIDAY. - - - - - - -APRIL 25 1879

No Time Like the Present.

Now is the time to buy goods cheap, at Law's "china and silver" warehouse. We must reduce our enormous stock before the dull summer months, and to parties wishing triple-plated casters, forks, spoons, &c., china, cutlery or glassware we have special bargains to offer. Call early and get prices or send for price list before buying elsewhere.

Gun and Locksmiths.

Brockwell & King, near the rear of the U. S. Court House, on Salisbury street, are prepared to repair in first-class style, Breech-loading and Muzzle-loading Shot Guns and fire arms of every description. They also repair Door Locks, Trunk Locks, and locks of all patterns, Umbrellas, Parasols, Fitting machines, and everything in the line of small hardware, either brass, steel or iron. Sign and Bell hanging a specialty. Orders from a distance will receive special attention. Keys fitted w residences on short notice. All work starranted.

Particular Notice.

Business men and others in need of Book and Job Printing of any kind should remember that the NEWS Job Office is the place to have it done neatly, cheaply and at the shortest notice.

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being less one l every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant organ. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late that a fever or lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had Boschee's German Syrup been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the throat and lungs, Boschee's German Syrup has proved itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.
d&w tf.

Martin & Osborne.

Just received at their grain and feed store Western North Carolina R. R. depot.
1000 bus. Oats.
1000 " Corn.
20000 lbs Timothy Hay.
20000 " N. C. Hay.
20000 " Meal.
1 car load of Shingles,
Promptly delivered any where in the city.

Night Shirts.

Best quality, cut long and well made, at $1.00. The lowest price in the city, at R. B. Andrews & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

Land for Sale.

A beautiful little farm of eighty-seven and one-half (87½) acres, situated on the Louisburg road, about seven miles from Raleigh. Can be bought on reasonable terms by applying to
LATTA & MYATT.

Wanted.

A lady of many years experience in teaching, desires to obtain board in exchange for instruction in music, or teaching other branches, a few hours daily. Reference given. Address "Teacher," care of editor NEWS.

For Sale.

Four good horses and a general supply of horse and cow food, lumber, shingles, wood and coal, &c., at
MARTIN & OSBORN'S
Grain and Feed Store.

As a Diuretic.

In alll diseases of the kidneys the best known remedy is the regular use of the famous Buffalo Lithia water from spring number 2. It acts promptly and effectually, does not differ in taste from other waters and to those who suffer from kidney complaints it is an indispensible necessity. For sale by all first class druggist.

For Rent.

A dwelling house in the city of Raleigh. Seven rooms, in good repair with necessary out houses. For particulars apply to W. H. Pace, Attorney at Law.

Wholesale Store.

Messrs. Latta & Myatt have on hand and to arrive—
300 sacks "L. & M." Family Flour.
50 " "98" " "
200 " "XX" " "
25 bbls. Patapsco and Orange Flour.
40 sacks N. C. Flour.
700 bushels corn.
900 " meal (Virginia bolted).
20,000 lbs. bulk C. R. sides.
2,000 " bacon and shoulders.
1,000 " canvassed and uncanvassed hams.
400 lbs. N. C. hams and shoulders
40 bbls. new crop Cuba molasses.
35 " New Orleans "
35 " "Queen Bee" Syrup.
2,200 lbs. bucket, tub and tierce lard.
45 bags Rio Coffee.
20 bbl. "yellow" sugar.
15 " "A." and "C." sugar.
5 " Granulated "
All of which will be sold low. Send for samples and price list. Latta & Myatt, Wholesale Grocers.

A Remedy that has been Re me died.

The invincible repugnance felt by almost every one to the smell and flavor of Cod Liver Oil, has prevented tens of thousands of the victims of debility from reaping the benefits of its peculiar healing and nutritive properties. The almost hopeless consumptive, the martyr to rheumatism, the barely living shadow of men, women and children that emerge from the clutches of malarial fevers, all of these know, or at least their doctors know, that of all discovered remedies, this Oil is the best, and often the only one that will build up their wasted bodies, and and restore their shattered nerves, and far more effective than the Oil by itself is Scott's Emulsion of it, with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. This is the purest and most natural food and medicine in the world, and wholly deprived of its disagreeable qualities. Sold by Wm. Simpson, Druggist.
March 4-d&w

A CARD,

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, Free of Charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D., New York City.

REMARKABLE Cure of an Inflamed eaduct or passage o the eye, without an operation.—Mrs. Gibson who has a large a extensive confectionary and candy store No 25 East 424 Street, near the Grand Central Depot, was about to have a silver tube inserted in the tear passage of her left eye. The enlargement and inflamation were very great. Before submitting to the operation, tried Dr. Gilt's Liniment, rubbing in carefully over the inflamed duct. The inflamation disappeared the passage became clear, and was through its power able to do without a surgical operation. Also took the liniment internally, a teaspoonful three times a day, in a wine glass of water. Sold by all druggists.

Every reader of this paper can have FREE one month's subscription to our illustrated Magazine of choice literature, "LEISURE HOURS," by sending eleven cents to pay for mailing the premium that goes with the magazine, viz: a pair of Easter Cross chromos. These crosses are entwined with calla lilies, ferns, grasses, &c. We shall feel fully repaid for this gift if the articles are shown to your friends. Catalogue of 1,000 desirable and curious articles sent to all; 1c. and 2c. stamps taken. Address J. L. LAITEN & CO., 47 Barclay Street, New York.
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TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.
THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHING, PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health & strength to the system. Sold everywhere.
Price 25 cents.
Office
53 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

NEW BUTTER

We have received the first shipment, for this season, of

New Northern Butter,

DIRECT FROM THE DAIRY,

Fresh, and of Fine Quality: and will Receive Supplies Every Week.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

EVERYTHING in the WAY OF GROCERIES,

—AND—

FAMILY SUPPLIES,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

We never allow ourselves to be undersold.

HARDIN & MOORE,
HOLLEMAN BUILDING.
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Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of M. Rosenbaum & Bro. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
M. ROSENBAUM,
J. ROSENBAUM.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of Geo. Sloman & Co., and are authorized to collect all debts due the late firm of M. Rosenbaum & Bro., and will settle all claims against them.
GEO. SLOMAN,
J. ROSENBAUM.
April 15—dlw.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address,
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130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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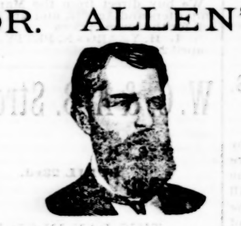

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LIGHTNING CURE,

THE STANDARD REMEDY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Cholic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Pleurisy, Lame Back, Pains in the side,

LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES.

CURE OF

DEAFNESS A Specialty.

No Iodides nor Mercury. Nothing to paralize the nervous system to make it insensible to pain, but purely a vegetable compound—Roots and Herbs. None genuine without my Portrait and Signature.
For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, Wholesale Druggists, Raleigh, N. C.
april 11-d3m

A. W. FRAPS,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Agent for

TOM COOPER'S

LAUREL VALLEY

CENTENNIAL OLD RYE

AND

Wheat Whiskey,

A large lot always on hand from two to four years old, universally acknowledged to be

The finest Whisky made in the South.

Persons wishing

Strictly Pure Spirits

For Medical and other purposes can get any size package

From 3 to 50 Gallons,

By addressing T. N. COOPER,
Eagle Mills P. O., Iredell county, N. C.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS OF all descriptions. The largest stock south of Baltimore. Also Looking-Glass Plates of all sizes, both German and French, wholesale and retail. Would call attention of the trade to the following sizes: 18x30, 18x36, 20x24, 22x30, and smaller sizes. Will duplicate Baltimore prices.
Picture Frames of all descriptions made at twenty minutes notice.
WILLIAM DAFFRON,
1438 Main street.

J. C. BREWSTER,

HEADQUARTERS FOR HARDWARE, STOVES, CUTLERY, &C.

Wagon AND Buggy MATERIAL.
Horse and Mule Shoes.
IRON and STEEL.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE. PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, NAILS, &C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TIM LEE'S
RALEIGH CLUB HOUSE,

"The Delmonico of the South,"

CORNER MARTIN AND SALISBURY STREETS.

Guinness' Dublin XXX Brown Stout on draught with Bass Ale, the old English drink of Half and Half, can be procured in the future at Tim Lee's Club House. Also on hand old Robeson county whiskey, bought of Hardin & Moore. Baltimore meat and all delicacies of the season served in First-Class order. Nine private sitting rooms for parties wishing to be private. ☞ FRENCH COOK.

ALLEN & CRAM

Iron and Brass Founders and Machinists,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF ENGINES, Portable and Stationary, Cotton Gins, Power Presses, Saw and Grist Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

Plans and estimates furnished on all classes of machinery. We call special attention to the following goods, manufactured by the TAYLOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, which we are offering at Manufacturers' prices:

THE DRY STEAM ENGINE,

off or on wheels. Admitted to be the best Portable Engine in the State. And the CLIPPER ENGINE, off or on wheels, at the following low prices: 6 Horse Engine, off wheels, $85.00; 6 Horse Engine, on wheels, $185.00. Other sizes and styles of Engines at proportionate rates.

The Iron-Frame Saw Mill

is the best in use, and only one of the kind in the State. Write for circular.

OLD NORTH STATE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF WARRENTON, N. C.,

Has been in Successful Operation for Seven Years.

A Thoroughly Reliable Home Company.
M. S. DAVIS, President, B.F. LONG, Secretary

FURNITURE.

W. M. HABLSTON & CO.,

(Branch of Hablston & Bro., Richmond.)
NO. 4 IRON FRONT, SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

An entirely new and varied stock of Furniture of the latest designs, Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Tables, Safes, Book Cases, Lounges, Bedsteads, Chairs, Hat Racks, Bureaus, Mattresses, &c. Having purchased our entire stock for Cash, we are able to offer greater inducements than any house in this section, and guarantee to sell as cheap as the goods can be bought in New York or Cincinnati. Our house is the largest in the South, and we therefore can give the largest assortment to select from, and offer superior inducements in freights.
sept 2 4-d

RICHMOND.

Canal street from Sixth to Seventh.

RICHMOND.

ENGINES portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS &c. MACAIN ERY for Gold and Coal Mines Blas Furnacess &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINE, for agricultural and other purposes. The Boilers of our Agricultural Engines are provided with our PATENT PREMIUM SPARK ARRESTERS, a device by which the Sparks are forced to pass downward over a reservoir of water and effectually extinguished without the use of wire gauze. Our is the only arrangement of this kind which affords free access to the boiler tubes for cleaning from each end. Also, to our new styles SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber and other articles upon seamways and narrow guage railways.

The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourage Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done. Shafting, Pulleys &c. for Grist Mills &c.

"Manufacturers of Jones' patent Tobacco Bump Machines to work by hand or power."
WM. E. TANNER & CO.,
K. R. BAUGHAM, Rich Square, N. C., Gen'l Agent in Eastern North Carolina.
GEN. J. J. WHITEHEAD, Agent, RALEIGH, N. C.

H. J. MYERS,

DEALER IN

FINE LIQUORS

—AND—

DOMESTIC & IMPORTED CIGARS.

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Between Gulley's and the Citizens' National Bank, Hardin & Grimes' old Stand.

The following fine brands of Liquors are kept constantly on hand:
Old Nectar, 130, Whiskies.
Gibson XXXX "
Gibson XXX "
Robeson County, (6 years old.)
Old Kentucky Rye, (5 years old.)
Old Hennessy Brandy, Imported Stock.
Genuine Port Wine, our own importation.
Schiedam Gin, very fine.
Blackberry Brandy, (4 years old.)
Apple Brandy, (4 years old.)
Old N. C. Corn Whisky, Sweet Mash.

Also will have in stock, Imported Ales Porters, Dublin, Stout, Milwaukee and St. Louis Bottled Lager Beer, Champagnes and Wines of all descriptions too numerous to mention.

Attached to my establishment, I have added a retail

Cigar & Tobacco Department,

In which can be found all brands of DOMESTIC and HAVANA CIGARS

CIGARETTES, Hall's "Behind the Scenes."
" " "Between the Acts,"
" Kinney's "Sweet Caparal."
and a full line of Smoking and Fine Chewing Tobacco.

I have contracted with Mr. Leopold, the well known cigar manufacturer of Raleigh, to furnish me with some of his celebrated and reliable brands of cigars, and hope by patronizing home industries, and catering for the citizens in general of Raleigh, the finest goods to be obtained in the world to deserve a portion of their patronage.
march 21-3m.

FURNITURE

Furniture! Furniture!

On hand and for sale 200 suits of Chamber Furniture, in prices from $25 to $100. Also Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Safes, Chairs, and every article usually found in a well stocked furniture store.

Furniture in Great Variety.

Parties in want will consult their interest by paying me a call.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
WILLIAM DAFFRON,
1438 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Mattress and Upholstering Rooms, 16, 18, 20, 22, North Fifteenth street
sept 13-dly

WALTER CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

RALEIGH, N. C.

Practices in the State and Federal Courts
Collections made in any part of the State. Office in Bagley Building, corner Fayetteville and Martin Streets.
dec9ly

Winston Male Academy.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL

J. A. MONROE, A. M., - - Principal

With Competent Assistants.

Spring Session will begin January 6th, 1879.

Tuition in Primary Department, $7.50; English, $12.50; Classical, $17.50.

Term Fee $1.00. Board in private families and boarding houses, from $8 to $12 per month. Instruction thorough, discipline mild but firm. Location as to health, social, moral and religious advantages cannot be surpassed. A local law prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of the place.

For full particulars, send for circular.
june 18-tf

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLICA SURE CURE.

Manufactured under Trade-mark, by the

EUROPEAN SALICYLIC MEDICINE COMPANY,

OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box; 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any Address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physicians. Sold by all Druggists. Address,
WASHBURNE & CO.,
ONLY IMPORTERS' DEPOT, 7 CLIFF ST. NEW YORK.

For sale by Williams & Haywood Pescud, Lee & Co., Druggists, Raleigh, N. C.
nov 28-eod 1 y

A GREEN HOUSE AND SEED STORE

at your Post Office.

ROSES! ROSES! ROSES!!

Send and get my catalogue of Choice Green House anp Bedding Plants.

Dahlias, Tuberoses, Gladiolus, &c.

We can send plants and bulbs through the mails to any part of the country. Also boughnets, cut flowers, &c.
C. B. FAIRCHILD,
apSeedsman and Florist, Raleigh, N. C.
r3-d&w1w

Important to Fish Buyers.

THE fishermen and those directly interested in the fisheries of Carteret county, having organized a "Fishermen's Union," are now prepared to furnish fresh and salt fish to dealers at fair prices, and from first hands. Parties desiring to purchase will do well to send in their orders, and get fish from those who catch and put them up. Every package guaranteed to be as represented.
Address all orders to the
FISHERMEN'S UNION,
Beaufort, N. C.

B. F. MONTAGUE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office over J. P. Gulley's Store

RALEIGH, N. C.

Special Attention Given to Collection of Claims and Remittances Promptly made
REFERS BY PERMISSION TO—1st National Bank; Raleigh National Bank; Citizens' National Bank; Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith and Judge Geo. V. Strong, Raleigh, N. C.
oct 16

J. YOUNG. J. B. YOUNG.

YOUNG BROS.,

CAMERON, N. C.,

Lumber Dealers and Manufacturers of all kind of ROUGH LUMBER. Orders solicited. Giving our business our personal attention we guarantee satisfaction.
ap1-d3m

F. GRUENDLER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE CIGARS,

AND DEALER IN

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCOS,

Pipes, and Smokers' Articles in General.

The Door above the Yarboro House.

P. O. Box 250, RALEIGH, N. C.

Orders from abroad solicited and promptly attended to.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

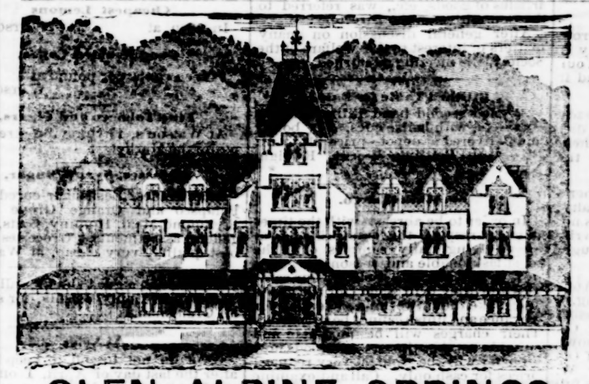
KINGSLEY & ASHLEY

Architects and Builders,

RALEIGH PLANING MILLS, MOULDINGS, SCROLL SAWING, &C.

ORDERS LEFT WITH JULIUS LEWIS & CO., promptly attended to.

RALEIGH, N. C.



GLEN ALPINE SPRINGS,

Burke County, W. N. Carolina.

The unprecedented success with which the proprietors have met during the past, and their first season having had some five hundred visitors, will encourage them to make further extensive improvements, as it is their ambition to make this the first Watering Place South.

Many persons having received such great benefit during the past season from the use of our Lithia Waters, we have concluded to place it upon the market, and it will be found for sale by all the leading druggists in the State.

WALTON & PEARSON

SMOKING TOBACCO.

FARM WAGONS!

We have the largest stock of our own manufacture of Wagons, Carts, &c., in North Carolina. We use none but **Extra Qualities of Material** at our Wagon Works, and we respectfully solicit an inspection of our wagons and carts. Our assortment comprises every size of Wagons from the lightest **One-Horse** to the heaviest **Six-Horse**, &c. We warrant all our work and make prices as low as the lowest. Repairing done at lowest rates.

JULIUS LEWIS & CO., Hardware Merchants.
FISHER BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C.
Wagon Works East Hargett Street.
apl 24-tf.

ALWAYS ASK FOR **ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS**

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

NEW YORK OFFICE, 26 JOHN ST.
WORKS, CAMDEN, N. J.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

REFRIGERATOR

with Water, Wine and Milk Cooler, the best Meat, Fruit and Ice Preserver in the World 36,000 in use.

GRAND CENTENNIAL AWARD SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Alex. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer,
372, 6th Avenue,
New York City.

FRED. A. OLDS,

—WITH—

Cameron, Hay & Co.,

(Office over Citizens' National Bank,)

Special Agent for Raleigh, N. C., for the Liverpool & London & Globe Fire Insurance Company; Queen, of Liverpool; Royal, of England; London Assurance Corporation; Home, of New York; Franklin, of Philadelphia; Manhattan, of New York; Niagara, of New York; Virginia Fire and Marine, Virginia Home; Columbus Insurance Company, of Ga.
Over Ninety Millions Assets represented.

B. B. Massenburg,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

LOUISBURG, N. C.

Office in the Court House.
1yt

TO THE AFFLICTED.

French's Arnica Liniment is the best known for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains in the back and side, Headache, &c., &c. It never fails to give immediate relief. Manufactured by
WM. E. FRENCH,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Petersburg, Va.
For sale by Wm. Simpson and F. H. Heartt, Druggists, Raleigh, N. C. nov 14dm

J. J. THOMAS

—OFFERS—

Guano and Supplies

FOR FARMERS.

In stock and arriving:
2000 Sacks Allison & Addison's Complete Cottan Manure.
2000 Sacks High Grade Acid Phosphate, Sulphate Ammonia and Nitrate Soda.
Bulk Meat,
Corn Meal,
Oats, Hay, Flour,
New Crop Cuba and New Orleans Molasses.
SUGAR OF ALL GRADES, COFFEE, PLUG AND SMOKING TOBACCO.
All of which will be sold low for

Cash or on Crop Time!

Personal Attention given to the sale of Cotton, and for those who may wish to hold I have ample storage room and will make

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

with low rate of interest and storage charges.
J. J. THOMAS,
Cotton and Commission Merchant,
No. 8 Martin Street,
march 7-tf. RALEIGH, N. C.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will sell at Col. D. M. Carter's late residence, in Raleigh, on Tuesday next, a pair of Carriage Horses, two Buggies, Phaeton, Harness and other property. Terms Cash.
R. W. WHARTON,
april 22-2t Administrator.

Spring Announcement!

We beg to announce that our stock of Spring and Summer Goods is complete, and are prepared more so now than ever to offer goods at exceedingly low prices. We quote:
Prints from 5 cents up
Solid Colored Delaine at 15 cents.
Piques, Bleached and Brown Domestics from 5 cents up.
We are selling a Cambric equal to the Lonsdale Cambric at 10 cents per yard.
Ladies' Linen Suits and Ulsters, made up in the very latest style, sold from $2.25 up to $10.
Parasols of all sizes and quality from 15 cents up.

Our Stock of Shoes

for Ladies, Misses and Children, and also for Gentlemen, is complete.

Our Clothing Department

is larger than ever, and we are exhibiting some of the prettiest line of these goods ever brought to this market, and selling them at unprecedented low figures to suit the trade.
A full assortment of
Straw and Mackinaw Hats, also Fur and Wool Hats.
We are Agents for the sale of the celebrated

Pearl Dress Shirts,

the price of which is only $1.00, worth $1.50, and considered by every one that ever tried one to be the cheapest shirt ever offered to the public. Don't buy any Shirts unless you see them stamped "Pearl."
Orders from a distance promptly attended to by addressing
L. ROSENTHAL & CO.,
Nos. 50 and 56 Fayetteville Street,
And Exchange Place,
apl 17-d3m Raleigh, N. C.

CITY PROPERTY.

FOR SALE.

By virtue of authority given in a mortgages executed on the 8th day of Feb. 18-76, eveidence by said mortgage, as recorded in Book 42, page 548, of Registers Office, of Wake county, I will sell at the Court House door in Raleigh, on the 26th day of April 1879, at public auction the lands consigned in said mortages consisting of several valuable lotes in the city of Raleigh as follows.

1st LOT. On North side of Franklin Place street adjoining property of Kingsley & Ashley, being part of the Carter B Harrison property, with no improvements and containg 1¾ acres, more more or less.

2ND LOT. An enclosed lot just outside of Northern limits of the city of Raleigh, on the corner North of the property of James E. Lawrence, with no improvements and containing 1-5 acre, more or less.

3RD. LOT An enclosed lot in the Northern part of the city of Raleigh, near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad track and near the Machine Shops of said company, with a two-story frame dwelling house in good repair—said lot containing 1-7 acre more or less.

4TH LOT. An enclosed parcel of land, situated near the Machine Shops of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, lying along the track of that Company and being a corner lot just East of the "Round House"—with one story frame house—said lot containing 1-7 acre, more or less.

5TH LOT. An enclosed parcel of land, North of, and adjoining the above with 1½ story frame dwelling house—said lot containing 1-5 acre more or less.

6TH LOT. Situate at the corner of Lane & Salisbury streets, just South of the carpenter shops of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad company with no improvements and containing 1-4 acre.

Time of sale 12 o'clock M.

Terms of sale as per mortgage cash, but arrangements can be made upon payment of one-third cash to get time on the balance.

For further particulars apply to
W. H. PACE, Attorney of Mortgagee,
Raleigh, N. C.

Notice to Bondholders.

Interest upon the past due first mortgage Bonds of the North Carolina R Iroad company will be paid at the National Bank of Greensboro on or after the first day of May proximo. Holders of these bonds will please present them and receive the interest due upon them. N. H. D. Wilson,
Greensboro, N. C., Trustee
April 18 1879,

Special Offer.

Will be sold low to close out consignment
3 tons Land Plaster.
5 tons Oyster Shell Lime.
100 Barrels Gold Medal Centennial Building Lime.
Monie & Towles.

E. P. GREEN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

WARRENTON, N. C.

Practices in the courts of Warren and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Orders on collections strictly complied with, and remittances promptly made.
Refers by permission to: Wagon Savings Bank, and Old North State Insurance Company, Warrenton, N. C. fa-r3-d

Economy is Wealth!

Use French's India Rubber Cement for mending Furniture, Toys, Glassware, China, &c. Every family should have a vial in the house. Manufactured by
WM. E. FRENCH,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Petersburg, Va.
For sale by Wm. Simpson, F. H. Heartt Druggist, Raleigh, N. C.
nov 1-dom

Notice of Dissolution.

The copartnership of Adams & Bingham is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business of the firm will be settled by Lynn Adams.
LYNN ADAMS,
B. S. BINGHAM.

All who are indebted to us are requested to come forward and settle, as the business of the firm must be settled.
A. & B.

NOTICE.

I will continue business at my old stand, and will be pleased to serve my customers as usual, and hope my friends and customers will call as usual. Thankful for the patronage of the past, I trust they will continue the same in the future.
LYNN ADAMS.
April 3, 1879.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Gattis Jones & Ellis is dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to said firm will please make immediate payment to J. A. Jones.
Gattis, Jones & Ellis.

NEW FIRM,
J. A. JONES. A. H. GREEN. A. M. POWELL.
Jones, Green & Powell.
(Successors to Gattis, Jones & Ellis.)
Wholesale dealers in
Meal, Flour,
Mill Feed, Grain,
Fodder, Hay, Coal,
Wood, Lumber and Shingles,
As low as the lowest for cash,
Jones, Green & Powell,
apl6dtf.

LAGER BEER

I respectfully call the attention of my friends, patrons and the public generally of the South to

MY NEW, UNADULTERATED AND HEALTHY LAGER,

brewed purely of malt and hops, by the Vienna method and expressly for exportation.
JACOB SEGEE,
2315 German street, Baltimore, Md.
d ly

Geo. W. Anderson & Son

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper Hangings, Lace Curtains,

Window Shades, Matting, Rugs, Druggets, Mats, &c.

Estimates furnished by mail. The attention of merchants and housekeepers is called to our general stock.
1204 Main Street, RICHMOND, VA.
apl3-d12m

GEO. M. SMEDES,

Attorney-at-Law.

Office in the Pullen Building, two doors above Yarboro House.
aprdlm-q

DAILY NEWS

FRIDAY. - - - - - - - APRIL 25 187-

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds stationary to higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by Local rains.

Index to New Advertisements.

M. BILL—Local notice.
C. WEIKEL & Co.—Local notice.
W. H. MORRISS & Co.—Dissolution.
W. J. HICKS—Penitentiary Convicts
W. J. HICKS—Brick and Rubble Stone.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

——April will wane as the moon waxes.

——The skating rink to-night. Be sure you are there.

——The moon is changed. Keep your weather eye open.

——There is nothing new under the sun—except a new moon.

——Politics will probably continue to grow warmer with the weather.

——Judge Strong has returned and will deliver a lecture before his law class Friday night on Stephen's Pleading.

——The ethereal biliousness of Spring is about to be wafted away on the wings of the pill, to return again when gentle Spring cometh some more.

——The Philadelphia Bulletin has lived a generation, and it is going right ahead to live another, and continues as vivacious and newsy as ever.

——Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day—especially if you want to borrow five dollars. Your accommodating friend might spend it himself.

——Rain isn't agreeable as a steady drink, but the alternative is a daily die of dust, and we would rather have them mixed, even if perennial mud is the consequence.

——The author of 'My Grandfather's Clock" has received over $4,000 royalty, it is said. Well, poor fellow, it is not his fault. It was his misfortune to write it. It's the theatre orchestra that ought to be hung.

——We were in error in stating in our yesterday's issue that E. L. Harding, of New York, was one of the proprietors of the firm of R. B. Andrews & Co. His connection with this well known known firm ceased the first day of October, 1878, when Mr. Seymour W. Whiting succeeded Mr. Harding as full partner with Mr. R. B. Andrews, the title of the firm remaining the same.

Republican Nominations in the Second Ward.

The Republicans of the Second Ward met last night and made the following nominations for aldermen; C. W. Hood, Virgil Hicks, colored, and Joseph Watson, white.

The Attraction To-Night.

From advices received at this office up to a late hour last night, the indications are that a very large gathering will be had in the Sunday school of the Presbyterian church to-night. There will be a great many novelties in the performances of the "Busy Bee Band," and according to the Steward's book, the refreshments will comprise a larger and more tasty variety of plain and fancy edibles than the ladies of the church have ever provided on a similar occasion. These Presbyterian ladies are model house wives indeed, and he that goeth not, rolls himself and not enriches the benevolent work these ladies are so energetically pursuing.

St. James Hotel.

This strictly first class hotel has recently been leased by Mr. A. B. Moore who has been in the hotel business in Richmond for twenty years. In taking charge of the hotel, he exercised wisdom in reducing the prices to suit the times. It is his purpose to fully maintain the former enviable reputation of the house notwithstanding the reduction in the price. He now charges only two dollars a day, which for a first class hotel is low, and to the proposed excursionists of Merchants from North Carolina, he will charge $1,50 per day.

The writer of this article has since this house was opened been its guests for weeks at a time, and can say that the in its tables and chambers, is spotless, attentive servants, table supplied with everything the market affords, and upon the whole, the Hotel is equal to any North or South.

Metropolitan Iron Works—W. E. Tanner & Co.

This extensive establishment, founded in the year 1865, is managed by gentlemen of large experience, having been in the same business in the city of Richmond for more than a quarter of a century. It is now turning out in large quantities engines of all sizes, portable, strictly portable and stationary, boilers, saw mills, grist mills, mill gearing, castings of brass and iron, small tramway locomotives, tobacco machinery, etc.

Large numbers of their engines are being constantly shipped South, especially to our own "Old North State," where the excellent work of this fine establishment is thoroughly appreciated. In the item of threshing and ginning engines alone, Messrs. Tanner & Co., do a large business with our planters as these appliances are now entirely superceding the old fashion horse power. Indeed it is now a fact acknowledged by our leading insurance companys, that an agricultural engine of the style built by Messrs. Tanner & Co., is safer as regards fire than water or horse power, because with their new patent water compartment spark extinguisher, a spark never escapes, and should fire occur in the lint room from matches or friction, it can be instantly extinguished by means of the steam jet which these gentlemen attach to all their running engines. It is also a fact as gratifying as remarkable, that notwithstanding the large number of engines these gentlemen have sent out for all purposes, none of their boilers have exploded to date from any cause. Messrs. Tanner & Co., forced by the heavy demand for their machinery, are now building an extensive addition to their machine shops, which when completed will render it one of the best appointed machine shops in the South. The saw mills built at the Metropolitan Works also rank deservedly high. Messrs. Tanner & Co., are constantly adding to them all of the best and latest improvements. Another valuable auxiliary to the saw mill man, now being built at these works, is the small locomotive suitable for hauling lumber, logs and other articles over tramways and narrow guage railways. This is a most effective appliance, and saves enough to pay for itself in a very short while by dispensing with a large number of mules or horses hauling logs and lumber to and from saw mills. The gentlemen comprising this firm are native Southerners and we earnestly recommend them to the confidence and patronage of our people. Their engines have taken first premiums at the great fairs held in the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, etc.

State Agricultural Society.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, held a called meeting last night at the Yarboro House. It was largely attended: A. Creech, Esq., in the chair and C. B. Denson, Secretary.

R. H. Battle, Jr., presented the report of the Committee to secure subscriptions from the citizens of Raleigh, for the premium list of the next Fair, from which it appeared that nearly $2,-000 had been promised for said purpose.

On motion of R. H. Battle, Jr., amended by Dr. Jas. McKee, it was ordered that the sum of $4,500 in cash be appropriated for the payment of premiums at the next Fair, and that the Secretary be instructed to prepare the draft of the premium list.

On motion of Dr. Eugene Grissom the following Committee to revise the draft of the Premium List: Messrs. G. W. Blacknall, R. F. Hoke, W. G. Upchurch, R. H. Battle, Jr., Sam'l. A. Ashe, and W. K. Davis.

On motion of R. H. Battle, Jr., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Executive Committee, the subscription of nearly two thousand dollars by the business men of the city of Raleigh, for cash premiums to be paid at the next Fair, is creditable to their liberality and public spirit, and entitles them to the thanks of all who have the industrial interests of the State at heart.

Resolved: That if other citizens of the State who are interested in the success of the State Fair will show a like public spirit, the next Fair can be made much more attractive than any heretofore held, and that an appeal be made by the Secretary, to citizens in other sections of the State, for additional contributions.

On motion of C. B. Denson, it was

Resolved, That Messrs. R. H. Battle, Jr., Dr. Eugene Grissom and W. G. Upchurch of the Executive Committee, and Paul F. Faison and Geo. H. Snow of the citizens of Raleigh, who kindly rendered their patiotic aid, are justly entitled to, and are hereby tendered the sincere thanks of this Committee for their valuable services in soliciting subscriptions in aid of the next annual fair.

On motion the subject of donations of articles of goods, etc., was referred to the Committee on the Directory.

After general discussion on many matters of interest to the welfare of the Society, the meeting adjourned.

Billiard Table for Sale.

A good second-hand Billiard Table, complete, with balls, cues, &c., boxed and delivered at depot—price $125. M. Hill, City Bottling Works, Raleigh, N. C.

C. Weikel & Co.

In order to be abreast with the times in every respect, this enterprising firm are receiving daily samples of all the most fashionable and seasonable goods now in the market. Select your samples and they will send for the goods and make them up in a style that, for elegance and finish cannot be surpassed. Their charges will be moderate and suitable to the times. All goods now on hand will be sold at very reduced prices for cash only. Call and examine their stock. You needn't buy unless you like.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership of W. H. Morriss & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business of the late firm will be settled by W. H. Morriss.

W. H. MORRISS,
JOHN T. MORRISS.

All persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. Morriss & Co., are hereby notified to make immediate payment to W. H. Morriss.

NOTICE.

I will continue the furniture business at the old stand, No. 3 Fayetteville St., and would ask a continuance of the favors so liberally bestowed on the late firm.

ap 25-1w W. H. MORRISS.

Men's Dress Shirts,

All sizes—to fit persons weighing from 100 to 300 pounds. Best quality from $1.25 each, at R. B. Andrews & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

Have You Heard It?

It's Town Talk.

M. GRAUSMAN,
Raleigh, N. C.

First Class

White vests at $3,50 for the best grade Unexcelled in fit and finish. R. B. Andrews & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

Town Talk.

Do you know what it is?
Call and see me.

M. GRAUSMAN.

Town Talk.

The people will have it. It was ever thus.

M. GRAUSMAN.

Very Low Prices.

1,000 fans, from 5 cents.
1,000 handkerchiefs, from 5 cents.
1,000 pair hose from 10 cents.
1,000 parasols, from 15 cents.
500 straw hats, from 15 cents.
7,000 yards domestics, from 5 cents.
750 shirts, from 25 cents.
Coats, from 50 cents.
Vests, from 50 cents.
Pants, from 50 cents.
A full stock of ladies' slippers, from 50 cents, at Woolcott's Open Front Store, Wilmington st.

A Celebrated Sauce.

Forty years or so ago Lea & Perrins began the manufacture of Worcestershire Sauce. It quickly became a favorite Sauce on account of its peculiar piquancy, and when Mr. Sour, the celebrated chef-de-cuisine of the Reform Club, gave it his approval, its appearance on the Tables of all the other clubs of London followed as a matter of course. Then its use was began in the cuisine of the leading Hotels in all parts of the world. Wandering Englishmen carried it about with them in all kinds of climates, and found to their delight that long voyages on shipboard did not impair, in the least, its flavor or pungency. It was literally presented to the Queen in 1846, and on the strength of this was admitted without question to every house in London. This honor did not cause the opinion of epicures to change in the least, as they had already discovered its good qualities. One of them said in 1843, "that it had destroyed the force of the adage," appetite makes the best sauce, and his friends thought the remark just as well as witty. Nowadays the zest it imparts to all dishes, from Turtle and Salmon to plain beef, makes it a favorite with young housekeepers as well as with epicures.

Lost,

On Saturday night, the 19th instant, between J. C. S. Lumsden's store and the Yarboro House, a gentlemens' gold ring, containing a pink and white cameo sett. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to R. E. Lumsden, with J. C. S. Lumsden.

Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

Dr. Price has been years perfecting these exquisite odors. They are not given a title that does not belong to them, but called just what they are—Unique Perfumes, and the makers are not ashamed of their name or afraid to allow them to stand on their own merits.

2t.

If you wish a good smoke, call for the "Towntalk," only 5 cents, for sale by M. Grausman.

Stronach & Allcott have just received a car loads of hay, and a large lot of meal, which they will sell lower than the lowest.

Town Talk.

There's lots of it these days, but M. Grausman has the latest.

Pritchard & Brooks.

Have another lot of that elegant oak and hickory wood on hand, cheap for cash. Also, car load of bolted meal; salt, potatoes, bulk meat, fresh eggs and chickens, sugars of all grades, coffees and teas—at prices to suit the hard times.

Make Your Own Fertiliser.

With ten dollars worth of chemicals, which I will furnish in proper proportions for one ton of fertilizer, added to such materials as every farmer has in abundance around the farm, he can make a ton of fertilizer equal to the best high priced fertilizer on the market.

It is recommended by leading farmers, such as Mr. Wm. Grimes, J. T. Leach and others whose testimonials I have.

WM. SIMPSON,
Chemist, Raleigh, N. C.

Just the Place.

Loader the tailor has won an enviable reputation in his business, and deserves it, for the style, fit and material of his suits are not excelled. When to this is added moderate charges, it is not surprising that his rooms over Tucker's store are often visited by customers. Pay him a visit and inspect his stock and you will be pleased with prices and goods.

"Clond compeller" from over the sea,
Rising like Venus fair and free;
O'er some poet's reverie,
Leopold's "Raleigh Belle" and "Little Maimee."

For Sale

Two hundred and fifty pounds of live geese feathers. They are nice and will be sold low. Apply to Latta & Myatt, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

Ice cream at Moseleys.

Fresh cakes and bread at Moseley's.

Send your order for ice cream, cakes and bread to Moseley's.

All are invited to call at Moseley's for ice cream, cakes and bread.

Cheapest Lemons

In town, at WATSON'S.

Good Roasted Coffee,

Fifteen cents per pound at WATSON'S.

Fine Tobacco and Cigars,

At Watson's, Fayetteville street, opposite the Market.

Molasses, Syrup, Sugar,

Of all grades. Best sugar-cured hams. Patapsco and Orange Grove Flour. Richmond Meal, Hominy, Grits, and a general assortment of Groceries of the best quality, very cheap, at Watson's.

If you wish a good smoke, call for the "Towntalk," only 5 cents, for sale by M. Grausman.

At Cost.

As I do not intend to keep liquors after the last day of April, I offer my stock of liquors and wines at cost for a few days. J. W. WATSON.

Spring 1879—New Goods.

Bargains never before heard of. I have just returned from New York where I have purchased a select stock of Dry Goods consisting in Dress Goods, Lawns, Pique white and colored. Prints in great variety and Prettiest I ever bought. Bleached and unbleached muslins at all prices.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

in great variety. Boydens hand made Gaiters for Gentlemen all styles both high and low cut with box toe and without box, Beautiful French toes. J. S. Turner's hand made gaiters for Gentlemen high cut with and without box. Heiser's hand-made gaiters for gentlemen's wear. T. Miles & Son's ladies' shoes, morocco and cloth. Miles' ladies' kid button boots. Miles' ladies' kid Newport Ties, which are beautiful.

In addition to these, I keep a full line of all qualities and prices of low price shoes for gentlemen and ladies, and a nice line of

Misses' and Childrens' Shoes.

I have a fine line of childrens' white no-heel button shoes.

My Clothing Department is very attractive, and prices more attractive.

I am also agent for Devlin & Co., the leading custom-made clothiers of N. Y. measures taken and suits made to order Don't forget the famous Boyden Gaiter for gents in all styles, and my Clothing Department up stairs. Agent Frank Leslie cut paper patterns. Catalogue Free. Very Respectfully,

J. P. GULLEY.

Notice.

We would respectfully call your attention to the fact that we have opened a Dyeing and Cleansing establishment corner Fayetteville and Davie streets, where we are prepared to dye and clean all descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments, such as black silk dresses, alpacas, merinas, cashmeres, and also goats' clothing of all descriptions. We clean and finish kid gloves and shoes in a far superior manner to any house in the State. An experience of five years in the business warrants us in assuring our patrons perfect satisfaction in every department of the business. All we ask is a trial to substantiate our reputation.

Very Respectfully,
KING & DICKERSON,
Ag'ts N. Y. Dye Co.

You Will Find

It to your interest to call at Watson's grocery store and examine his stock and prices, he will not be excelled in either prices or quality of goods.

At Watson's

Another supply of that fine Milwaukee lager beer in bottles, families supplied.

Unheard of Bargains!

Who tries his best to please his friends
And in his labors never ends,
Bargains he'll give you when you call
For No. 10 is all and all.
Of other houses you hear them talk;
In Fayetteville street just take a walk
And only ask for No. 10,
Kept by the most ingenious of men,
And when his friends by chance drop in
Then forth he comes, Lord what a grin,
And to their wondering eyes displays
Such heaps of brackets and window shades.
His pictures are exposed to public view
And a variety of cord to suspend them too,
His looking glasses and toilet cases
Will help adorn your forms and faces;
Picture frames and mouldings too
In great variety, black, brown and blue.
His window cornices and lambrequins fine,
Will make your rooms and parlor shine.
Perforated mottoes, and white holly baskets.
And every other sort of stuff,
Of which he hopes to have enough.
So now he bids you all adieu
And wishes a happy new year too,
And not forget

C. C. CLAWSON,
No. 10 Fayetteville St.

L. R. Wyatt.

Has on hand and to arrive.
22,000 lbs. C. R. Bulk side and shoulders.
1,000 bus. prime white corn.
200 bbls. family flour.
300 bus. Haxall Mills bolted meal.
50 sacks Marshall's Liverpool salt.
25 bbls. New Orleans molasses.
10 bbls. sugar house molasses.
20 bbls. sugar, from granulated down.
20 sacks coffee.
20,000 pounds prime Timothy hay.
Early Rose seed potatoes.
Orders filled promptly for seed sweet potatoes.
Above named goods bought right, and will be sold accordingly.

L. R. WYATT.
Wilmington St., opposite Market.

Marble and Stone Works.

A very large assortment of Headstones and Monuments on hand finished. Over one hundred sets just received, plates of the latest designs received monthly. The cheapest place in the State to buy. Wolfe's Stone Burial Case at the yard and Henry Brown, undertaker. Marble yard corner Morgan and Blount Sts. Raleigh.

CAYTON & WOLFE.

Standard.

Patapsco Flour,
Patapsco Baking Powder.

Bolted Virginia Meal,
Orange Grove Extra Flour.

Prime Timothy Hay,
Marshall's Liverpool Salt.

Clear Rib Bulk Meat,
Egerton's Scotch Snuff.

For sale at wholesale by
W. H. DODD.

The Celebrated Seven Springs Iron and Alum Mass.

This is decidedly the most useful, besides being the most efficient Family Medicine ever placed within the reach of any people. Its reputation extends far and wide, and its great popularity is due entirely to its own merits. For relieving Sick and Nervous Headache, it may be truly said, to have no equal. Dyspeptics find it just the remedy for their troubles. Mothers and daughters have long since discovered in its use a "panacea" for their worst ills; and I now we have the testimonies of two eminent ministers of the gospel, from Southern cities, setting forth its specific effects in other more dreaded and troublesome diseases.

Rev. John F. Mayne, Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C., writes: "Am afflicted with that terrible disease, 'Diabetes;' am using the 'Seven Springs Mass' with a considerable degree of relief; is the only remedy I have yet found to suit my case; want to continue its use until a cure is effected if possible. Send worth of the enclosed P. O. order immediately.

JNO. F. MAYNE.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 23d, 1879.

Rev. J. D. Parker, of New Orleans, La., writes: "Having tried effectually the 'Seven Springs Iron and Alum Mass,' for Diarhea, Kidney afflictions, &c., I take pleasure in recommending its use in these complaints. In my case it affords immediate relief.

J. D. PARKER."

New Orleans, La., Feb. 11th, 1879.

For sale by Wm. Simpson, Pescud, Lee & Co., and F. H. Heartt, Raleigh, N. C., and Druggists generally.

LANDRUM & LITCHFIELD,
Abingdon, Va.

Call at Watson's

For your groceries, they are not only cheap but the best.

New alt Herrings

at Watson's grocery store.

For Upwards of Thirty Years

Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves windcolic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle.

Bully.

This is the name of one of the leading brands of cigars now in this market. It is smoked and enjoyed by a large number of the citizens who will not have any other. Call on Messrs. J. M. Mendell & Co. for the same.

Beer, Ale, Porter and Mineral Waters.

My facilities for the delivery of the above in bottles or kegs, are superior to any in the State. Prices as low as the lowest. Country orders solicited.

M. BILLS, Raleigh, N. C.
City Botling Works.

For Rent.

The three desirable houses having about 20 rooms, on McDowell street, belonging to the estate of J. Fisher, occupied several years by Mrs. Pullen as a boarding house. Possession given 1st of May. For terms apply to

J. WOMBLE, Agt.

At Watson's.

Nutmegs, cloves, spices, extracts and seasonings generally.

Excellent Pickles

Just arrived at Watson's. Going cheap.

Smoke the celebrated "Towntalk" 5 cent cigars, for sale by M. Grausman.

Town Talk.

All over the city. Call at M. Grausman's. He'll tell you.

Fresh Arrivals at D. T. Johnson's.

Richmond bolted meal, 500 lbs nice white corn bulk meats, N. C. hams and sides. A large lot of peas, (different kinds.) Cuba molasses in bbls and tierces, 20 bags coffee, different grades, 20 bbls nice yellow sugar, 300 sacks flour. We offer these goods to the trade at prices that can't fail to please. Give us a trial. A few chufas on hand yet, D. T. Johnson.

Given up by the Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."

RALEIGH MARKETS.

Cotton Market:

Reported by PARKER & AVERA, Cotton Brokers.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 25, 1879.

Middling	11
Strict Low Middling	10¾@10⅞
Low Middling	10⅜@10⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	10
Good Ordinary	10⅛
Middling Stains	10⅛
Low Middling Stains	10
Good Ordinary Stains	
Tone of Market, quiet.	

CITY MARKETS—Wholesale Prices.

Corrected by CHRISTOPHER & SORRELL

Official Report of Grocers Exchange.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 25, 1879.

Flour, North Carolina	$5 75@6 00
Chickens	15@20
Corn	60@65
Corn Meal	55@60
Bacon, N. C. Hog round	7@8
" " hams	7@9
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides	5¾@6
" " shoulders	5@6¼
North Carolina Fork	6@7
Coffee, prime Rio	14@15
" good	12@13
Syrup, S. H.	25@
Molasses, Cuba	33@35
Salt, Liverpool	1 75@
Sugar, white	8½@9
" yellow	7½@
Irish potatoes	1 25@1 50
" " North Carolina	50@55
Sweet Potatoes (seed)	75@80
Oats, shelled	45@50
Peaches, peeled	8 per lb
" unpealed	3@
Apples, northern per bushel	$1 25@1 50
" dried	3@4
Cotton Ties, new	4@
" " spliced	3½@
Bagging	11@12
Pork	4@6
Peas, per bushel, white	90@90
" " " stock	65@75
Eggs	11@12½
Butter	12½@15
Beeswax	20@22½
Rags—mixed	1@
" cotton	1@
FURS—Otter	$5,00
Mink	75
Fox	90
Coon	35
Muskrat	10
Rabbits	5

Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Money 2½. Exchange 4.86½. Government securities firm at 4½. State bonds dull.

Cotton—net receipts —— bales; gross 188 Futures closed steady; sales 125,000 bales; April 11.54@11.56; May 11.60@11.61; June 11.79@11.80; July 11.97@11.98; August 12.11; September 11.80@11.82; October 11.22; November 10.86@10.87; December 10.81@10.83.

Cotton dull and easier; sales 884 bales; middling uplands 11⅜; middling Orleans 11⅞; consolidated net receipts 3,512; exports to Great Britain 9,595.

Flour a shade stronger on medium grades. Southern flour active and firm; common to fair extra $4.10@$5.40; good to choice do. $5.50@$6.50. Wheat ½@¾c. lower, moderate export, ungraded winter red $1.08@$1.10; No. 2 do. $1.12½@$1.02. Corn a shade lower, very moderate trade, ungraded 43½@44. Oats slightly in buyers favor but dull, 33½ for No. 3. Coffee in moderate demand, firm; Rio quoted in cargoes at 11½@15; in job lots 11½@16. Sugar unchanged, quit; refined quiet. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in moderate request and steady. Rosin quiet and firm $1.40. Turpentine firm at 29½. Pork a shade firmer and quiet; old mess spot $9.40; new quoted at $10.37½@$10.50. Lard a trifle better and very quiet, closing strong; prime steam spot $6.52½. Whiskey quiet, very firm $1.08 bid. Freights quiet and steady.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Oats steady; Southern 35@37; Western white 34@35; do. mixed 33½@34; Pennsylvania 34@35. Rye quiet 58@60. Hay steady, prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $12.13@$12.15 per ton. Provisions quiet; mess pork $10.50@10.75; bulk meats loose; shoulders 3¾; clear rib sides 4¾; packed 4¼@5½; bacon—shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 6; hams 9¼@9¾. Lard, refined, in tierces 7½. Butter steady, prime to choice western packed 15@17; roll 11@14. Coffee steady, ordinary to choice Rio cargoes 10@16. Whiskey dull at $1.07@$1.07½. Sugar steady, "A" soft 8@8¼.

WILMINGTON, April 24.—Spirits turpentine nominal at 27. Rosin dull; strained $1.05; good strained $1.05. Crude turpentine steady; hard $1.00; yellow dip $1.60; virgin $2.10. Tar steady at 82½. Corn easier; prime white 53@53½.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Flour dull and unchanged, family $4.05@$5.50. Wheat quiet, red and white $1.00@$1.05. Corn firmer, quiet at 37@38. Oats easier at 28@31. Pork dull and nominal, held at $10.00@$10.25. Lard quiet; steam $5.90 bid. Bulk meats dull, a shade lower—shoulders 3½; short ribs 4½; short clear ribs 4¾. Whiskey quiet at $1.01. Butter dull and drooping. Sugar steady and unchanged. Live hogs dull; packing $3.35@$3.55.

LIVERPOOL, April 24—Noon.—Cotton active and firmer; middling uplands 6¼; middling Orleans 6 5-16; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; receipts 27,000; American 24,500. Futures opened 1-16 better; uplands and low middling clause for April delivery 6⅝; April and May do.; May and June do., 6 11-32@6⅜; June and July 6 7-16@6 13-32; July and August 6⅜, 6 15-32@6½; August and September 6½.

Sales of cotton to-day included 13,400 bales of American. Futures—uplands and low middling clause for April delivery 6 11-32; May and June 6 11-32; June and July 6⅜; July and August 6 7-16; August and September 6 7-16.

APRIL 24.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary: Galveston—quiet, 11, 10¾ and 10¾ cents; net receipts 199 bales. Norfolk—quiet at 11¼ cents; net receipts 980 bales. Baltimore—dull at 11¼, 11¼ and 10¾ cents; net receipts — bales. Boston—quiet at 11¼, 11¼ and 11¼ cents; net receipts 732 bales. Wilmington—quiet at 11, 10¾ and 10¼ cents; net receipts 66 bales. Philadelphia—steady at 11¼, 11¼ and 11¼ cents; net receipts 149 bales. Savannah—firm at 11⅛, 11⅛ and 10¾ cents; net receipts 684 bales. New Orleans—quiet at 11¼, 10¾ and 10⅜ cents; net receipts 97 bales. Mobile—nominal at 11, 10¾ and 10¾ cents; net receipts 210 bales.

NEW ADAERTISEMENTS.

PENITENTIARY CONVICTS.

All corporations, or others, entitled by law to the use of convict labor and who are now ready to receive and support the same will please notify this office at once. All parties will cite the law under which the convicts are claimed so that the Board of Directors may be able to determine what works have the preference.

By order of the Board.

W. J. HICKS,
ARCH'T & WARDEN.
N. C. State Penitentiary.

apl 25-1m—

Bricks and Rubble Stone

FOR SALE.

I am authorized by the Board of Directors to sell at the lowest market price, for cash any bricks or rubble stone belonging to this Institution. Any person wishing to buy either brick or stone will please call at this office.

W. J. HICKS,
ARCH'T & WARDEN.
N. C. State Penitentiary.

apl 2f-1m—

More Goods

AND

Cheap Goods

Arriving daily at the Busy Store of

CHRISTOPHERS & SORRELL

HARGETT STREET.

We are receiving daily all kinds of Groceries, which we intend to sell cheap for CASH.

SEED OATS.

Another Car Load just arrived of the finest Seed Oats brought to the City. Call and examine them.

ONION SETTS AND OTHER SEEDS

on hand, wholesale and retail.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

Car Load of Flour and Meal just received.

MEAT MARKET

Always supplied with the finest Beeves and Pork that can be got. In fact everything kept in a first class Grocery Store.

PLOUGH! PLOUGH!!

Call and see our New Patent Raleigh No 4 Plough, the best Plough made. We are the sole Agents for the city.

I offer for sale a Handsome CHESTNUT MARE, fine running walker, under saddle and in buggy, rides or drives either single or double, 16 hands, stylish and an easy driver.

Also, a fine BAY SADDLE HORSE 5 years old 15½ hands, carless.

Also, and better, a fine BAY HARNESS HORSE 6 years old 15½ hands, fast trotter best in the city, not afraid of anything, warranted sound, true and kind in all harness.

The above Horses are combined and will be pleased to have parties to examine them.

W. C. McMACKIN

DIXIE SOAP.

P. J. CREW & CO.

Richmond, Va.,

Manufacture all the standard varieties of

LAUNDRY SOAPS,

Which they offer at lowest prices.

TRY OUR DIXIE SOAP.

XANTHINE.

Prof. Hertz's Great German Hair Restorative. The best preparation for the Hair now known. It gradually restores gray hair to its natural color, producing a luxuriant growth, eradicates scurf and dandruff, cures all diseases of the scalp, prevents the hair from falling out and relieves neuralgia in the head and headache. Try it. Prepared by XANTHINE CO., Richmond, Va., and for sale by all Druggists.

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS

These Pills will prevent and cure dyspepsia. They are an unrivalled Dinner Pills, mild aperient, and admirably adapted as a Family Medicine. They are used by the most cultivated people in our country, and are extensively used by Physicians in their practice. Sold by Druggists generally. ..... for circular. E. R. BECKWITH, Sole Manufacturer, Petersburg, Va.

Eminent Dr. S. L. & J. C. Medical

St. Louis, Mo.

Say: Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of beef is a very agreeable article of diet, and particularly useful when tonics are required being tolerated when other forms of animal food are rejected. In Diptheria, Malignant Typhoid Fevers, Weakness, and every depressing disease, we have prescribed it with great success. Sold by all druggists.

AGENTS READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Everywhere sell at sight. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address F. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to agents. Outfit free SHAW & Co., Augusta Maine

Important to Wholesale

AND

RETAIL BUYERS,

And all persons interested in

ECONOMICAL SHOPPING.

We will offer for the

Spring and Summer Trad,

A larger and more varied stock of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Trunks, Notions, &c., &c., than ever before.

In consequence of the rise in cotton, cotton fabrics have advanced from ½ to 2½c per yard since making our Spring purchases. We have decided Not to advance our prices, but to give the trade the benefit of the low prices. We are selling such qualities of goods at precisely the manufacturer's price. We offer a pair of Linen cuffs and collar to match, for five cents.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS OF EVERY STYLE, SHADE and PRICE.

A soft finish cambric, that will count more threads to the square inch than Londale (12½c) at 10c per yard or 8½c by the bolt.

A standard 4-4 sheeting at 5c by the piece. The largest stock and greatest variety of Buttons.

A NICE LINE OF TRIMMED AND

READY-MADE SUITS

FOR LADIES.

We buy direct from the Manufacturers, Importers and Agents, and are prepared to sell for the lowest prices

I. H. YEARGAN, PETTY & JONES.

april 23-tf

W. C. & A. B. Stronach,

APRIL 23rd.

THIS DAY IN STORE,

Ralph's Strong Fresh Snuff, in bladders and boxes.
Gall & Ax's Strong Fresh Snuff, in bladders and boxes.
Gall & Ax's Sweet Snuff, in bladders.

Fresh Cocoanuts,

Large Sweet Oranges,
Small Acid Oranges.
Extra Large Lemons,
Red Bananas,
Choice Red Apples.

Gilt Edge Goshen Butter,

Extra Choice Cream Cheese,
Smoked Broiling Beef,
Dried Chipping Beef,
Winston's New Roe Herring.

White Clay and Mixed Peas,

Bran, Shorts, and Cotton Seed Meal,
Choice Timothy and Clover Hay.

Choice line of FRESH COFFEES.

april 25-tf

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO win a fortune. Fifth Grand Distribution, Class E, at New Orleans Tuesday, May 13th, 1879—108th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. Its grand single number distribution will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars Each.
HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES:

1	Capital Prize	$30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital Prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,000	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1000	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation prizes of $300	2,700
9	Approximation prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation prizes of 100	900
1857	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans. Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of Generals G. T. Beauregard and J. A. Early.

april 10-dw&s-w

Clothing at Wholesale,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES TO CLOSE OUT STOCK PREPARATORY TO A CHANGE OF FIRM.

Weisiger & Co. have on hand a large stock of ready-made clothing, which they offer at reduced prices in order to close stock by first of July, when the present concern will be dissolved. A call from the merchants of the old North State requested.

WEISIGER & CO.
1215 Main St., Richmond, Va.
lpria 23-d2t

T. J. FOSTER & CO.,

Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 112 Empire Block Broad Street,

Tobaccos a specialty.

ROME, GA., April 17, 1879.
april 23-tf

D. S. WAITT & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

Ready-Made Clothing,

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Trunks and Valises,

52 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE CENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side, sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine